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THE POPULAR CREDO.

BY CHARLES P. SHIRAS.

Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling,
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher—
Your soul's for sale, and he's a buyer!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor, but a worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth:
But the maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these—
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with the brandy red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school—
And Cash—sweet Cash—he knoweth the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honest man
Who strives to live on the Christian plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned and hated wretch is he—
At home, he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad, he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against fearful odds,
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth, no matter how!
"No questions asked" of the rich, I trow!
Steal by night, and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way).
Join the Church, and never forsake her,
Learn to cant, and insult your maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool;
But don't be poor!—remember the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

THE LAUREATE.

Alfred Tennyson at Home and as a Power in Society.

[London Truth, February 20.]

Mr. Tennyson's orders in reference to the admission of visitors are of the strictest kind. He has more than Wordsworth's horror of tourists, and is equally inaccessible to neighbors. The fact is, like other mortal men he prefers to choose his own company, though a letter of introduction will always insure the most courteous receptions. But Mr. Tennyson can be much more than courteous with a sympathetic person; he can be the most charming of companions. Lounging in a comfortable arm-chair and smoking his pipe—he is a great smoker—the Laureate will talk on any and every subject, and equally well on all.

Generally speaking Mr. Tennyson's views are those of a cultivated Liberal of the school of Brook's rather than of Birmingham. Indeed, he is by birth and training something of an aristocrat, with a pedigree such as few members of the House of Lords could rival. The Tennysons are, perhaps, the oldest family in Lincolnshire, which is saying a great deal. Besides being a Liberal, Mr. Tennyson has a good deal in common with the Jingo, or, rather, he understands and sympathizes with the best features of imperialism. He was one of the promoters of the Crimean war, and readers of "Maud" will remember the passionate outburst of exultation with which he welcomed the commencement of hostilities. Again, when the *Times* was coolly proposing, apropos of nothing in particular, that we should cut off Canada from the empire, it was the Laureate who uttered the most eloquent protest against so fatal a policy. In religion he may be described as a Broad Churchman—very broad—but with the keenest sense of the beauty of what our German cousins would call the Christian Mythus. Among the dearest of his personal friends was Frederick Maurice, who stood godfather to one of his boys. Apropos of friends, I remember to have heard an uncomfortable person declare that Arthur Hallam was but very slightly known to young Tennyson. The allegation is really too monstrous to believe, for though it is easy to overrate "In Memoriam," the poem certainly contains some of the finest passages in the language, and one would be keenly disappointed to learn that it was founded on unsubstantial fiction. In literature, Mr. Tennyson's tastes are far more correct than those of many poets. He sincerely loves the great masters, Shakespears, Milton, Scott. Among Greek poets, one gathers that Homer is his favorite; among Roman, Lucretius. For his poem on the latter in *Macmillan* he received, I believe, a guinea a line, or some three hundred in all—not a bit too much. Albeit, Dryden was paid but £250 for 10,000 lines. Of course he has his literary aversions. Perhaps of living writers the less said the better; but it was certainly unfortunate that Bulwer Lytton should have talked of Mr. Tennyson's being pensioned, and that Mr. Tennyson should have retorted by calling the author of "Pelham" a band-box. In those days men were foolish enough to say what they meant. The Laureate's irritability, however, is generally of the right kind—a noble rage, because the right thing is not being done or said. He is no respector of persons. A lady of very high rank indeed (almost the highest) was once reading "Locksley Hall" aloud in the presence of the author, who suddenly jumped up impatiently and snatched the book out of her hand, saying: "That's not the way to read it." He then declaimed the verses himself. "I call that shouting it", was the lady's comment. In other ways the Laureate asserts his independence of social restraints, and no one dares gainsay him.

The curious may be interested to learn that the Laureate is something of a *bon vivant*, as indeed a bard should be. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he (like Macauley) is an excellent caterer for others, though now comparatively indifferent to these things himself. The reader who shall taste the Laureate's wine will be fortunate indeed. I am not referring to the official "sack" so much as to some marvelous Amontillado, the price of which I am really afraid to state to an unbelieving generation. Probably no such gift was ever made since Lord Nelson received (in 1800, a dozen bottles of the vintage of 1625.

Mr. Tennyson is of course a power in society, not the less so because the man (as distinguished from the poet) is so little heard of. Having nothing to ask for and having declined all favors that the Crown could bestow, he can with good grace ask something for others or plead a faverite cause. His one intervention, however, in the political history of his time was unsuccessful. It is understood that both Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Carlyle spoke most earnestly to the late Chief of the Opposition and urged him to pause before definitely committing the English nation to the Democratic platform. But, as was finely observed, Poetry and Philosophy pleaded in vain at the feet of Ambition. Alfred Tennyson is so great a name in English literature that one may be permitted to observe in all good humor that the poet is not necessarily always a prophet. For one thing, "Mrs. Locksley" is alive at the present day and is mated with no "clown," but with a most honest, honorable and cultured country gentleman. Mrs. Locksley does *not* weep during the small hours of the night—as far as one can judge from fresh and rosy looks in the daytime.

Possibly Mr. Tennyson would do well to study more seriously some of the great French masters. French critics contemptuously speak of the works of most modern English poets as "raw meat," and undoubtedly they would often be better for a little careful dressing. The Laureate has, unfortunately, a prejudice against French literature. Every one remembers the "poisonous honey stolen from France," as applied to Mr. Swinburn's verses; though, by the way, Mr. Swinburn,s rejoinder about "home-made-treacle" is not so well known as it deserves to be. The one French writer Mr. Tennyson loves is Victor Hugo; Lamartine he thinks feeble, and Balzac positively puts him out of temper.

In connection with men and things French, one may be allowed to recall the old story of two distinguished Britons in the good city of Paris. The name of one was Thackeray; that of the other Tennyson. They put up at the same hotel and were on terms of personal friendship. One day Thackeray went out, leaving Tennyson in his sitting room. Anxious for the latter's comfort, for it was winter, "ne laissez pas sotir le fue," quoth Thackeray in his own detestible French, to the servant in attendance. After two hours' stroll he returned to find the whole hotel in commotion. The landlord looking peremptory notices to quit, informed Thackeray that "the madman was growing dangerous, and insisted upon his being put out. He must send to the Commissary Police without further delay. Thackeray asked for an explanation. "Ne laissec pas sortir le fou" was the impression his language had conveyed to the servant.

THE ALLIGATOR AT HOME.

Peppered by Tourists for Pleasure and Hunted for Skin and Teeth.

A correspondent at Jacksonville, Florida, thus discourses concerning the alligator:—

Among the throng of people traveling southward to escape our Northern winter may be found many sportsmen, armed with rifle and revolver and with plenty of fixed ammunition, cherishing one hope above others of shooting an alligator. Large are the numbers who go forth to shoot, but few are the alligators slain. The rivers, bayous, and many of the lakes of the Gulf States are thickly populated with alligators, or lagartos, as they are known by the Spanish-speaking portion of the inhabitants. On sunny days they may be stretchod upon the sloping banks or streams or floating idly on the glassy water, nothing visible but the top of the head. From the decks of the little flat-bottomed steamers which carry many tourists through the weird beauty of the upper St. Johns and Ocklawaha river every winter, the alligator receives volley after volley of rifle and revolver balls. There are but two places in an allegator where a shot will prove fatal—in the eye and directly under the forearm. The first, being very small and protected by a heavy casement surmounted by a projecting cap, can be struck only by the best marksmen. Except when taking a sun-bath, the tender spot under the shoulder is never exposed. The chance of shooting an alligator, especially by a novice, is therefore not alarmingly great.

Although very clumsy, their quickness in some cases is remarkable, as when in the water a speed of from five to eight miles an hour is made, and on land they are able to throw themselves over half a circle, using the forefeet for a fulcrum, striking an enemy with their tail with tremendous force. In getting food the alligator displays a remarkable degree of cunning. Fish is acceptable, and to catch them a number of alligators form in line, driving the fish before them into a cove or inlet. Then each 'gater makes a rush, catches a fish in his open mouth, rises to the surface, tosses the fish into the air, at the same time expelling the water by a current of air drawn through the nose, and is ready to bolt the fish when it falls. Owing to the formation of the teeth the alligator cannot masticate his food, but bolts it in small chunks. The gullet is not large. Prey of size is concealed until it begins to putrefy, when it is sought and devoured. The largest animals are attacked if they get into the water, dragged down, and drowned. Last spring a large ox went into the waters of Lake Jackson, not far from Tallahassee, to drink. An alligator fastened to the foreleg of the animal, crushing the bone. The ox struggled to the shore, dragging his antagonist with him. At this time the shore was black with alligators, attracted by the smell of blood, and some crawled upon the bank. The ox fought valiantly, tossing one of the monsters high in the air, from which fall he lay on the ground, stunned for a considerable time; But the wounded ox again got in the water, and a mammoth alligator closed on his nose and dragged him under.

Not long ago a Florida paper told a story of the charming of an alligator by a rattlesnake. The latter upon discovering the former, attracted attention by sounding an alarm. The alligator turned his head several times as if he wanted to get away, but as often faced the snake again. "Toward the end of half an hour," says the paper, "with fixed eyes the alligator moved slowly towards his terrible enemy, until within striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly and struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremendously, and then, as if by magic, made a semi-circle backward and brought his tail down upon the would-be assassin with fatal result." On several occasions captured alligators and rattlesnakes have been put in an inclosure to fight for the benefit of spectators, and in a majority of cases the snake has been victorious, having succeeded in striking the fangs into the alligator's open mouth.

Alligators are oviparous, the female laying as many as 200 eggs, somewhat larger than goose eggs, in a nest scooped out of the soil near the water. A thin matting of leaves and twigs separates the layer of eggs, which are left to hatch by the sun's heat. When the young alligator breaks its shell it is from eight to ten inches in length, and at once takes to the water and the established ways of getting food. They may often be seen playing together like young kittens. At this age great numbers are captured by negro boys, who sell them in the towns to Northern visitors to carry home as curiosities.

Up to a year ago the war on alligators came near to exterminating them. The skins and teeth are the only part of value. For several years from 20,000 to 25,000 of the former were annually taken, the hunters receiving from 50 cents to $1 apiece for them. The greatest hunter of Florida got 1,000 skins in a five months campaign. The skin from the side and belly was stripped off and, shipped to the North and made into leather for boots and shoes. These were once quite fashionable, but are seldom seen now, and in consequence alligators lives in greater security. The demand for jewelry ornaments made from the teeth seems to have been pretty thouroughly supplied, and few are hunted for this purpose.

Occasionally an alligator from ten to fifteen feet in length is wanted for a museum, and there is no difficulty in letting the contract to a colored man. When caught his feet are tied over his back and the powerful jaws fastened with many wraps of rope. He is then shipped to his destination in a strong box. Stuffed alligators are far oftener exhibited, the mounting being a comparatively easy and inexpensive process.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"APT ALTERATION'S ARTFUL AID."

Let legislation with impartial view
Invite the black—the yellow man taboo.
J**S. G. B****E.

'Tis office sways the counter's mind,
Just as the Board is bent the vote's inclined.
WM. E. C******E.

Better is a Post-Office in hand than Berlin wool in an African jungle.
J**N. F. H******T.

"I care for nobody, no, not I,
And nobody cares for me."
A**A. E. D*******N.

Honor and shame in competition rise,
Hack well, your part, for every critic lies."
G***E THE C***T J****S.

Of all bad words of tongue and pen,
The maddest are these: I stumped for Ben.
D**S K*****Y.

When I can read my title clear
To this house I inhabit,
I'll bid farewell to ginger-beer
For whisky and Welsh rabbit."
R. B. H***N.

In the pocket-lexicon of Webster, which was reserved for telegraphic purposes, there is no such words as —my uncle. W. T. P***N.

SIMON CAMERON will be eighty years old next Saturday.

EDWIN BOOTH begins a four weeks' engagement in Chicago, April 7.

HARDY SOLOMON, the Republican witness wanted by the Potter committee, was in Havana when last heard from.

BARON ALBERT GRANT, who failed in London for nearly $3,000,000, has a family of ten daughters and two sons.

A LADY correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes pathetically of the snubbings she gets from "salesladies."

THERE is a bill before the Nevada Legislature providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

A WEEKLY called *The Telegram*, which begins flat-footed for "Tilden and Hendricks for 1880," has been started in Baltimore.

ONE of Wellington's Waterloo soldiers, old William Stewart, who also fought in the late civil war, died at Fond du Lac, Wis., on Thursday.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS of Texas, has ordered the election of a successor to the late Congressman Schleicher to be held on the 15th of next month.

ENGLAND IS LEARNING GRADUALLY. Her latest discovery is that our Indian corn is the best and cheapest food she can find for her horses.

MR. PETER HERDIC, who has been spending the winter at Charleston and Summerville, South Carolina, is now on a visit to Mobile and New Orleans.

SENATOR EATON says that, in dealing with political opponents, "there is such a thing as being too damned fair." No doubt the remark was made in executive session.

THE Boston *Traveler*, in an interesting article, shows that Secretaries of the Treasury, many of whom have been eminent men, have not become Presidents. Bad for Sherman.

THE New Footman (sonorously)—"Mrs. Montgomery Jenkins' carriage!" Mrs. Montgomery Jenkins—"A—tell the coachman to wait." New Footman—"Please ma'am, he says he can't. He says he's got another job at 20 minnits past 11!" —*Punch*.

IT took eight strong-armed brethren to protect Evangelist Moody in Dr. Leyburn's church, in Baltimore, on Friday, when a fanatic, who gave his name as B. S. Snider, tried to harangue the Evangelist out of the pulpit. Snider was fined $50 for interrupting public worship.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook on a boy who climbs a tree to steal apples: "The apples are the objective natural motive; the boy's appetite is the subjective natural motive; his intention is his moral motive." And the green apple stomach-ache is the spiraand synthetical evolution.

KEARNEY is not altogether popular in San Francisco. When a deputy sheriff took charge of an unsuccessful saloon that had been attached, one day last week, he took a portrait of Kearney down from the wall and danced a wild jig on it, to the edification of a large circle of spectators.

SOME months ago it was telegraphed over San Francisco that Mackay the bonanza king, had been sued for $200,000 by William H. M. Smallman, a husband. This, together with the application of Smallman for a divorce, was the talk of the coast. Now it is stated in a 'Frisco paper that all suits have been discontinued.

THE FRAUD OF THE CENTURY.

The Stealing of the Presidency of the United States.

The Report of the Committee Investigating Electoral Frauds.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, March 4, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, from the Committee of Investigation into the Electoral Frauds, submitted the following report:

The Committee appointed by the resolution of the House "to inquire into the alleged fraudulent canvass and return of votes at the last Presidential election in the States of Louisiana and Florida," and who, by a subsequent resolution of the House, were authorized "to investigate frauds touching that election in any State where they had probable cause to believe the same existed," respectfully report:

That they proceeded at once to the discharge of the duty imposed upon them. They have examined over 200 witnesses, and taken about 3,000 finely printed pages of testimony.

No application having been made to them, either by any member of the Committee or of the House, or from any other quarter, to consider any matter connected with that election in any other State, they have confined their inquiries to the said States of Florida and Louisiana.

The House having lately directed the Committee to inquire as to certain cipher telegrams, they have proceeded with such investigation, and will make separate report thereon.

The Constitution provides that each State shall direct the manner in which its electors are to be appointed. Their appointment is, therefore, conducted under State law and determined by State officers.

Wrongs in connection with State elections are not novelities. The stuffing and destruction of ballots and alteration of figures have heretofore occurred, and it is within the power of the States in which such frauds occur to punish them. Such cases do not require investigation by Congress, because as to none of them has it any power to remedy or punish the wrongs committed. But frauds in the appointment of electors directly affect the choice of a President, and therefore demand investigation by the Congress.

FRAUDS IN QUESTION UNPRECEDENTED

The frauds alleged in connection with the appointment of electors in Florida and Louisiana, in 1876, were entirely unprecedented.

For the first time in the history of the Government electoral votes challenged as fraudulent and false, were nevertheless received and counted, and did in fact change the result of the election.

In Florida the Board of State Canvassers usurped discretionary powers, and reversed the result of the votes cast. They did this in the presence of certain visiting statesmen sent there by the President of the United States, and surrounded by Federal troops.

That State, by every department of its government—legislative, executive, and judicial—thereupon protested against this action of the State canvassers, and declared that the persons thus certificated were not its electors, and did not represent the State. Nevertheless, it was decided by the Electoral Commission that during the few hours those men pretended to be in office they did represent the State of Florida, and did exercise its discretion. The President of the United States holds his place by virtue of their action.

Such action may be repeated in any State at any Presidential election, and if the Congress cannot prevent this altogether it is at least within their power to adopt measures that will afford the State in which it may occur an opportunity to annul the fraudulent action so taken and recall the pretended vote so cast through usurpation, before the same is finally receivedand counted as her genuine vote.

On the other hand, the election in Louisiana was determined by a partisan Returning Board exercising discretionary revisory power over the votes cast. This power was unauthorized, but even if authorized, the Board had flagrantly and outrageously abused it. They were supported in its exercise by visiting statesmen, sent also by the President to Louisiana. They were surrounded, while engaged in it, by Federal troops.

Here then was disclosed a new danger. A discretionary power over the result of an election in a State by one of the parties, to be exercised with the aid of external influence and patronage, and with the protection of Federal troops, is, of all conceivable things, the greatest mockery in the way of an election and the greatest danger to free government.

It became, therefore, the duty of Congress to inquire into the frauds in order to correct them when within its power, and when not, to recommend to the States legislation to that end.

To refrain from an inquiry into gross wrongs is to invite their repetition.

CONDUCT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

In conducting this investigation, the Committee have not been unmindful of its difficulty and importance, and have endeavored to conduct it with absolute and judicial fairness.

Since it was unavoidable in an investigation of this magnitude that much secondary testimony should be received, some of which might thus unjustly involve the fair fame of individuals, we thought it proper that the Republican members of the Committee should decide whether the sessions of the Committee should be private or open; and on their determination at last, that the sessions of the Committee should be open, it was so ordered.

We have called every witness that was required by the minority of the Committee in respect of questions at issue; and as to any other matters, we have endeavored to adapt our conduct to their wishes.

Generally we have desired that every opportunity, consistent with our means of ascertaining the truth, should be afforded to all concerned; and we are glad to know that in this respect there is no difference in the Committee, and that the majority and minority are alike agreed that every proper facility has been afforded by each to the other. No complaint, in respect of the conduct of the Committee, has been expressed by any member of it.

DIFFICULTIES OF SUCH AN INVESTIGATION.

An investigation into the conduct of a party in power, conducted by a Committee set on foot by the opposition, is necessarily subject to great difficulties and embarrassment.

The power of such a committee to elicit truth is limited to the willingness of witnesses to speak it; for when witnesses choose to withhold or pervert the truth they can do so without fear of punishment, since punishment is alone lodged in the hands of those for whom the truth is withheld or perverted. Men are naturally unwilling to admit frauds in which they have participated, especially when they gain nothing by the admission; and they have no inducement to admit their participation in such frauds to a committee which has nothing to give them. Beyond the advantage of telling the truth for conscience sake, the solace of chagrin at a want of due recognition or the hope that a change in parties may bring reward for their confessions, they have no impelling motive for such admissions.

The conscientous confessions of persons who participated in such frauds are unlikely to be made, and when made are not readily accepted as such. The Committee do not doubt that some of the witnesses who have testified before them as to frauds in the election of 1876, and their participations in them, may have done so from chagrin and disappointment; nor that others may have done so in some hope of a change that might result in their political preferment. But the passage by the House of the resolution that Mr. Hayes' title was unassailable put an end to all such hopes, and was at once followed by a marked falling off in the readiness of persons who had participated in frauds in Florida and Louisiana, and who had not been satisfactorily rewarded, to make or sustain their revelations.

POWER OF PATRONAGE TO CONCEAL WRONG.

On the other hand, the power of an Administration with the absolute disposal of one hundred and ten thousand offices, some of whose members are most interested in disposing of them so as to sustain themselves and their action, is enormous, as has been felt at every step of the investigation.

There is no form of continuing influence equal for convenience and control to that of an office. If a man be bribed by a sum down, he may lose it or waste it, and then the control it gave over him will be gone. But in an office which he holds at the pleasure of the person who appointed him, he is under continuing control. While he is compliant and serviceable, he receives a support; but when he fails in either regard, or confesses where he might have kept silent, his supplies are cut off and he is turned out on the world without means and without character, ruined by his confession of the truth.

Patronage has, besides this, the further advantage that it affords the possibility of ascribing its bestowment to just causes, and, while being used for the most reprehensible purposes, the motive of its use may be concealed.

It is the history of all State conspiracies that if the conspirators succeed, the means by which they do so are rarely disclosed or published while their party remains in power or control.

How fully the Administration has profited by these examples, and how desperately it has used the Federal patronage, alike to reward and keep under control those who participated in the frauds of 1876, and to retain witnesses in its interest, will appear.

CONFESSIONS BY THE GUILTY QUESTIONABLE.

The character of persons engaged in conspiracies, such as those in question in Florida and Louisiana, requires that their statements, whether in confession or denial, should be received with suspicion. It was unavoidable, from the character of those concerned, that the Committee should be exposed to mistake and imposition. It was long ago said that the investigation of conspiracies was alike odious and necessary, and your Committee have not found this investigation any the less disagreeable or any the less important than the inquiry into other State conspiracies has been. But however bad the character of conspirators, or however unreliable their statements, there are in transactions of the sort, when a sufficient number of witnesses can be examined and many items of testimony collected, certain general patent and controlling facts from which a just conclusion as to what occurred may be reached.

COMMITTEE HAVE RELIED ON OTHER TESTIMONY.

Your Committee have therefore desired to rest their conclusions, so far as might be, rather upon such known and patent facts and the attendant circumstances than on the confessions of any of the parties who participated in these transactions; and they have not found it difficult, apart from such confessions, to come to a clear conclusion in respect to what in the main occurred.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have noticed very gross misrepresentations that from time to time, and indeed almost daily, have appeared in the public press in respect to their declarations, conduct and action.

Although they have maintained the most absolute silence about the purposes and action of the Committee, and have conducted the investigation with the most careful propriety and fairness, there is hardly any improper or unworthy statement which has not been falsely put into their mouths, nor any nefarious or corrupt purpose which has not been attributed to them. They have, however, kept in mind the rule which required them neither to state anything about the action of the Committee nor about their own views in respect to the matters in hand before making their report to the House: and having borne in silence for months all these misrepresentations, they desire to say now, in this proper place, once for all, that the same are, and each of them is, absolutely without any foundation whatever.

UNIFORMITY AND UNCONTRADICTED NATURE OF THE TESTIMONY.

As regards the transactions in the State of Florida there can hardly be said to be any contradiction or dispute, except as to the part the visiting statesmen took in some of the occurrences there.

No witnesses have appeared to contradict the witnesses to the frauds in that State or the general facts to which they testified.

Nor in Louisiana has there been contradiction about the transactions which took place there, except in some degree as to the question of intimidation, and as to the participation in, and control by, the visiting statesmen over the action of the Returning Board and officers of registration. So that, generally, your Committee were not embarrassed in considering the transactions in that State by any conflict of witnesses.

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[The Committee then take and consider in detail the evidence elicited in regard to the election and action of the Returning Boards in Louisiana and Florida. The space devoted to the two States and to the forgery of the Louisiana Electoral certificates, would fill not less than two pages of THE DAILY POST. We cannot at this time find room for it, and merely annex the conclusions reached by the Committee, after their searching and masterly analysis of the evidence.—EDS. POST.]

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DANGER OF RETURNING BOARDS.

When the Democrats recovered control of Louisiana they abolished the Returning Board, and there no longer exists in the United States any tribunal having discretion to receive or reject at pleasure the votes cast. No such body ought ever again to be permitted. If the wisdom of the fathers and the experience of free government has settled anything, it is the necessity of keeping the functions of judging and of administering the laws separate. No tribunal ought to be clothed with such a discretion: no persons ought to be intrusted with absolute powers upon the exercise of which the success of their own party and their own power and that of their friends depended. Such discretion cannot fail to be debased and abused, and the abuses will be greater as the temptation is greater, and as the irresponsibility of the official increase. It is idle to talk of free government where the people are not permitted to choose, or where their choice is ignored or disregarded by the custodians of the people's power.

AND OF FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

Nor can the danger of interfering in local elections by Federal troops, whether to protect officials in the exercise of discretion or to coerce citizens or to aid voters, be overrated. If an election cannot be conducted without foreign troops to protect the men who vote and the men who count, there should be no election. Military used to protect those who count and those who vote will prove to be military used to put down liberty under the guise of protecting it, and to be the more dangerous because of its disguise.

AND FROM FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

But behind all these dangers remains the fundamental danger resulting from the centralization of all appointments to office in the President. In no Government in the world is so vast a patronage dependent on the absolute control of a changing Executive. If the Executive were permanent; if the patronage were distributed; or if the tenure of office were in any way fixed by law, the evil would be lessened. But now at the end of each four years the entire Federal patronage—amounting to one hundred and ten thousand offices—is collected in one lot, and the people divide themselves into two parties, struggling, in name to choose a President, but, in fact, to control this enormous patronage, which the President when elected is compelled to distribute to his party, because he was elected to so distribute it.

The temptation to fraud, to usurpation, and to corruption thus created is beyond calculation. A prize so great, an influence so powerful, thus centralized and put up for contest at short recurring periods, would jeopard the peace and safety of any nation.

The election of a President would never lead to the effort and struggle and bitterness with which it is now attended, nor be followed by any question as to who was really the choice of the people, nor be the subject of any attempt to defeat their will but for the offices within his gift.

No nation can withstand a strife among its own people so general, so intense, and so demoralizing. No contrivance so effectual to embarrass government, to disturb the public peace, to destroy political honesty, and to endanger the common security was ever before invented. The existence in this nation was not designed, but was the result of a national growth and centralization, which the fathers could not foresee, and failed therefore to provide against. Every principle upon which they founded government, every practice which they inculcated, demand of us in some way to break up this system, and by removing the evils remove also the dangers with which it threatens us.

To recapitulate, then: *First*—The power to appoint electors of President and Vice President for the States of Louisiana and Florida was legally and constitutionally vested in the people thereof.

Second—This power was duly executed in 1876. On the day, in the manner, and at the places prescribed by law, the ballots of the people were taken and counted, showing a clear majority of 7,000 for the Tilden electors.

Third—This majority was wholly made up of voters legally qualified, their right to vote being subjected to the scrutiny of hostile registrars and commissioners appointed by their enemies for every polling place.

Fourth—The election was free and peaceable. There is no proof or pretense that intimidation was practised on the day of election.

Fifth—Nor were the people prevented by intimidation or any cause from assembling at the polls. All allegations to the contrary are effectually disproved by the undisputed fact that the vote was larger in proportion to the population than at any previous election ever held in the State; larger than in most of the other States where elections were held the same day, and where every exertion was made to bring out the last man.

Sixth—The Tilden electors were thus "duly appointed" by the people, who alone had the right and power to appoint. This thing was not done in a corner; it was seen and known of all men. The act of appointment was immediately placed on the public records of the several parishes. This fact was as indisputable as any other in history.

Seventh—The legal, just, and constitutional effect of this appointment upon the Presidential election could be avoided only by falsifying the act of the people, that is to say, by fraudulently altering the election returns in such manner as to make them appear like an appointment of other persons instead of those who in truth and in fact were appointed. This was the crime by which the authority and will of the people were defeated in the case under consideration. A crime—considering the extent of the corrupt combination required to carry it through the vast chain-work of frauds, false pretenses and perjury, and connecting it together, and the magnitude of the rights prejudiced by it—of the highest magnitude.

Eighth—The agents of the Republican party sent into the State to get its electoral vote for Mr. Hayes were among the ablest and most conspicuous men in their organization. They were designated for this service by the then President, and many of them were known as the intimate friends of his successor. These men, notwithstanding that the Tilden electors had been fairly, peaceably, and legally chosen by a large majority of the people at a full poll, encouraged by their presence the fraud, falsehood, and crime by which the vote was used to elect Mr. Hayes. They affected to believe that the Returning Board had legal and constitutional power to set aside the appointment made by the people and make another appointment themselves. They pronounced the warmest encomiums on members of that Board who bore characters notoriously bad, and they distinctly refused to unite with Democrats in an effort to have an honest count of the votes actually cast and legally returned by the proper officers of the election.

Ninth—No direct evidence has revealed what bargain was made, in words or in writing, with members of the so-called Returning Board; but we cannot doubt that they did their corrupt work with the understanding that they should not only be protected against public justice, but rewarded for their villainy. This pledge has been kept. When Wells and Anderson were indicted Federal officers, at Washington, interfered with the administration of State law at New Orleans, and those same men, and the others who gave their active assistance to the perpetration of the fraud, have been quartered on the public Treasury, and the people whom they have defrauded are made to pay them for their crime.

Tenth—All the foregoing propositions of fact apply *nomine mutato* to Florida as well as to Louisiana. The majority in the former State was not as large as in the latter, but it was decisive and well attested. The appointment made by the people was frustrated and altered in a like way under the instigation of "visiting statesman" of the same class, and was followed by similar reward. The fraud was aggravated in Florida because the Canvassing Board had no power under their statute but that of mere clerks, and their Supreme Court had expressly so decided; and because all the departments of the State, judicial, legislative and executive, protested against their action as not only false, but a mere usurpation. The necessary effect of a sucessful prosperous falsification of the choice of the people for the Chief Magistracy of the country is to tempt all those who profit by the wrong and those who suffer by it to repeat the same corrupt methods on future occasions.

CONCLUSION.

Finally we conclude; *First*—That due effect was not given to the vote of the electors appointed by the State of Florida at the Presidential election of 1876, by reason of false and fraudulent returns of the said electors by the Canvassing Board of that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that the action of the Board of State Canvassers in making the returns was countenanced and encouraged by, among others, the Hon. Edward F. Noyes, who has since been appointed the Minister for this country to France.

Second—That due effect was not given to the vote of the electors appointed by the State of Louisiana at the Presidential election of 1876, by reason of the false and fraudulent action of the Returning Board of that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed; and that the action of the Returning Board was countenanced and encouraged by, among others, the Hon. John Sherman, who has since been appointed Secretary of of the Treasury.

Third—That a conspiracy existed in the State of Louisiana whereby the Republican vote in all the precincts of the parish of East Feliciana, and in some of the precincts of West Feliciana, at the general election in November, 1876, was purposely witheld from the polls to afford a pretext for the exclusion by the Returning Board of that State of the votes cast in those precincts for electors for President and Vice President.

Fourth—That two of the signatures of the second certificate of the electoral vote for the State of Louisiana returned to Congress and referred to the Electoral Commission were forged; and that William Pitt Kellogg, then Governor of that State, and now a Senator of the United States, and H. Conquest Clarke, his private secretary, now a clerk in the Treasury Department, were privy to such forgery.

Fifth—That Samuel J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks were, and Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were not, the real choice of the majority of the electors duly appointed by the several States and of the persons who exercised and were entitled to the right of suffrage at the last general election in the United States.

All of which is respectively submitted.

CLARKSON N. POTTER.
WILLIAM R. MORRISON.
EPPA HUNTON.
WILLIAM S. STENGER.
JOHN A. MCMAHON.
JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN.
WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

An Unlucky English Regiment.

[From the Washington Capital.]

The recent fate of the 24th Regiment of the British line in Zululand is peculiarly melancholy. The regiment is nearly 200 years old, having been originally embodied by William of Orange in 1691, for service in the Flemish War and the Netherlands. Its records show a tour of service unsurpassed by any other regiment of the British army for variety and hard knocks, and it has always been unlucky. Its first experience was a disaster, being almost annihilated at the battle of Steenkirke when itwas hardly two years old. Subsequently it suffered out of all proportion to its comrades at Blenheim, Ramillies and Malplaquet, and was finally relieved and sent home, in the latter part of Queen Anne's War, in consequence of the impossibility of keeping its rank recruited. Forty years afterward it had an almost similar experience on the same ground, in the war of the succession, and still later, in the 18th century, it suffered immense losses, and was at last captured bodily in the American Revolution. Returning to England, it enjoyed only a few years of rest when it was sent to Egypt, and participated in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's operations, where its bad luck did not desert it. Thence the regiment went to the Peninsular, where it campaigned five years, suffering, as usual, beyond all proportion. It was foremost at the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo and St. Sebastian; in the defiles of the Pyrenees; in the forcing of the passage of the Bidassoa and the Nine, and in the battles of Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. It escaped Waterloo only by coming to America, after the first abdication of Napoleon, and participating in the ill-starred operations which terminated the war of 1812 in humiliation to the arms of England. Then it was sent to India, where it had a hard round of service under Combermere, Hardinge and Napier, suffering, as usual, excessively in the first Sikh war. It was no novice at the Cape, either, for it had already borne the brunt of two Kaffir wars, and had done as much to establish British rule in that quarter as any other regiment that ever served there. In short, England has had only one great war in nearly two hundred years in which the old 24th has not borne a hand. That one was the Crimean war, which it escaped chiefly on account of the sympathy at the Horse Guards for its unlucky traditions, and though it was on the roster for foreign service when the Crimean was made up, another regiment was detailed to take its place, and it was sent to one of the colonies. Finally, after nearly two hundred years of slaughter in every clime, and in battle against every enemy of England, civilized and barbarous, the 24th has been annihilated by savages in South Africa.

LUCY HOOPER writes to the Baltimore *Gazette* that the ballet of "Yeddo," at the Grand Opera in Paris, is a great success. The scene is laid in Japan, and anything more quaintly and characteristically charming than the dresses, dances and scenery, can hardly be imagined. The costumes of the principal personages are gorgeous beyond description, being all of gold, embroidered satins and silks and velvets of the most splendid character, and are veritable importations from Japan. The ballet is in three acts, each of one scene.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS has just lost a case at Franklin, Ind.—a breach of promise case in which he was one of the counsel for the defense. Not only did he lose the case but during the trial gave such pointed offense to R. M. Johnson, an attorney, that he was violently attacked, and seeing the audience in sympathy with his opponent thought it well to apologize in open court.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 8, 1879.

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A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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A HANDSOME ENGRAVING

will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington; editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

A HISTORY COMPLETED.

There will be three reports from the POTTER Committee. The majority prepared by Mr. POTTER, the Republican report by Mr. HISCOCK, and the individual and independent reflections of General BUTLER, which will probably be the most read, as people fancy the General will tell the whole truth no matter who it hurts. It is said he will be as severe on the Presidential theft as Chairman POTTER, but will also review with like severity the negotiations and bargaining in January and February, 1877, between Southern Democrats and HAYES' representatives.

The POTTER Committee has accomplished a vast amount of work; it has set nearly 100 days, taken 3,000 pages of closely printed testimony, and examined upward of two hundred witnesses; it had sub-committees in Florida and Louisiana, and held sessions in Washington, New York and Atlantic City. We presume it has come as near reaching the bottom facts of the great question committed to it, as was possible for any Committee confronted by men of great power and influence, with unlimited patronage and money, vitally interested in baffling the investigation. The testimony taken irresistibly points to one conclusion, and forbids any other. In this respect the case is made out and closed up. There is no escape from the verdict long since rendered by all fair men who have made a study of the events immediately preceding and following the election, that the Republican party, through its responsible leaders, is guilty of forcing a President on the country by violence, bribery, forgery and perjury, and that this President has become an accessory to the crime after, if not before the fact, by rewarding the blackest criminals engaged in the nefarious wrong with important and lucrative office. He has constituted a pay roll of infamy which takes from the National Treasury every year, from one to two hundred thousand dollars to reward connivance or purchase silence.

Of course the investigations of the Committee reveal and emphasize a hideous chapter of our political history. But it is far better that it should be told in all its damning detail, than covered up, thereby inviting repetition. Whatever the future may hold in store for the Republic, there will be no repetition of the events of 1876-'77, except at the cost of national disruption and civil war.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHS.

The section of the Army Appropriation bill permitting railroad companies to do a general telegraph business, as finally agreed to by the Senate, is in the following words:

Telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which have telegraph lines, and which shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by Title 65 of the Revised Statutes, for the Government and for the general public, at rates to be fixed by the Government according to the provisions of Title 65 of the Revised Statutes.

The Title of the Revised Statutes referred to contains the substance of the laws of 1864 and 1872 in regard to telegraph lines. The material point is that giving the Postmaster General the power to fix the rate of telegraph tolls. Before any "railroad companies which have telegraph lines," can use their lines for a general telegraph business, under the recent legislation, they must file a written acceptance of the laws of 1864 and 1872 as embodied in Title 65 of the Statutes. We do not understand it that this gives the Postmaster General power to fix the rate of railway telegraph service generally, but only that which may be performed for the government. Other messages will be subject to competition between the Railway telegraphs and the Western Union, whenever the two interests compete.

Congress was encouraged to this legislation by a late case decided in the Supreme Court known as the Florida case, in which it was held that telegraphy was the transmission of intelligence, and hence it became a part of the duty of the Federal Government to regulate it within its power under the Postoffice and post-road and inter-State commerce clauses of the Constitution. General BUTLER in a recent interview further explained:

It has been questioned by the Western Union Company whether railroads can transmit messages for the general public, on the ground that telegraphing is not what they are chartered for, and that the State would have a right to control that matter by legislation, as they are generally creatures of the State. My amendment authorizes them by the law of Congress, which is a supreme law over postroads; authorizes railroads to do this, therefore no State can interfere with it in any way, and I am certain that all railroads are selfish enough, if they can see a business lying right before them that they can do with great profit—for if they can do the commercial business they take the larger portion of the profitable business of the Western Union away from them—I say they are selfish enough to do it if they can do it.

This simply means that the element of competition will enter into the telegraphic service as between the Western Union and Railway telegraphs. There can be no objection to this.

The talk that this law will affect the efficiency of the Associated Press is nonsense. It is a corporation outside the telegraph company, and anything that reduces telegraph bills will advantage the Associated Press just as it will individuals. As its largest customer it of course has favorable terms from the Western Union, but if competition compels a reduction of the tolls, the press will have its proportionate advantage. But we do not think the competition of the Railway telegraphs with the Western Union will amount to much for many years, if ever. In the first place, the Western Union lines and connections span the continent, East and West, North and South. The railway lines are disjointed and were established specially for railway business; while the Western Union lines are intended for a general commercial, personal and press business. Besides that, with wise business foresight, the Western Union has become the sole owner of the most important telegraphic inventions of the day. We welcome competition in telegraphy and railroads, and in all others of the great enterprises of the day, but in estimating their probable success we must take into account the advantages possessed by those first on the ground, whose highest interest it is to keep in advance in all facilities so as to retain and increase present patronage.

GEORGE F. GILLMORE.

We regret to announce the death of GEORGE F. GILLMORE, at one time a well known and active member of the bar of Allegheny county, and for several years editor and part proprietor of THE PITTSBURGH POST. He died at his residence in this city on Thursday last. For some years Mr. GILLMORE has been in retirement and infirm health, but back twenty-five years ago he was a leading and earnest Democrat, and bore his full share in the political battles of that period. He enjoyed exceptional popularity in the county, and when a candidate for office always drew heavily from the opposition. He was earnest and unflinching in his Democracy, of high personal integrity, a clear and vigorous writer, and plausible and cogent speaker.

Mr. GILLMORE was born in Jeffray, N. H., April 17th, 1812. He received the usual New England education, and commenced teaching school at the age of nineteen. He came to Pittsburgh in 1834, and his first employment here was by the newly created school board to organize and instruct the first free public school in Pittsburgh. He had to combat lively prejudices, as citizens generally considered it in the light of a "pauper" enterprise. A two story frame building was secured on the bank of the Allegheny and the North ward school started with Mr. GILLMORE as the sole teacher, and such pupils as he could gather on the streets. He resigned this duty to accept a position in the Western University. He then studied law with Hon. WALTER FORWARD, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1849. Shortly after he was elected to the Legislature as a Democratic candidate. In 1853, Mr. GILLMORE purchased the intertest of LECKEY HARPER, Esq., in THE POST, and became its principal editor, with THOS. PHILLIPS, Esq., as his associate, that gentleman being afterwards succeeded by Mr. MONTGOMERY. In May, 1857, Mr. JAMES P. BARR purchased the paper from GILLMORE & MONTGOMERY.

After withdrawing from journalism, Mr. GILLMORE resumed the practice of law, and engaged in other business with great success, but unfortunate investments swept away his property. Three years ago he had a paralytic attack from which he never recovered. A second shock fifteen months ago rendered him a helpless invalid, and he suffered greatly, but with Christian fortitude and patience, until death ended his sufferings on Thursday evening last. Mr. GILLMORE'S last public appearance was as a candidate for District Judge in opposition to Judge MELLON.

Although withdrawn from active life for several years Mr. GILLMORE will be kindly remembered by those with whom he was brought in personal, professional or political contact. He was an unassuming, kind-hearted man, firm and true in his convictions of right, and in all respects a worthy and useful citizen.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Governor Thursday appointed J. SMITH FUTHEY, a prominent and able lawyer of Chester county, to succeed Judge BUTLER. The latter on Wednesday took his seat in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia.

JUSTICE is swift in New York and tolerably sure. The young man PENDER, who ten days ago grabbed the diamond ear drops of a fashionable lady promenading Fifth avenue, has just got twenty years in the Penitentiary.

SECRETARY SHERMAN reports to the House, that he has in the government's strong box $168,942,709 49 in coin and bullion; of which $133,377,271 is gold and $35,565,438 silver. Deducting current liabilities reduces the aggregate to $136,467,764$.7.

JUDGE STANTON of Luzerne, has resigned in the face of threats of impeachment. It is said A. C. HAND will be appointed to succeed him. It is quite possible STANTON'S only fault was imprudence and a very unjudicial temperament. He has bitter enemies in Luzerne, and in his contests generally gave as hard blows as he got.

THE New York *Herald*, which is doing the heavy work in foreign lands and at home for GRANT, sounds the note of alarm that JOHN SHERMAN is likely to bag the Southern States in the National Convention, by his use of the Federal patronage. HAYES and "TECUMP" are putting in telling work for JOHN, and nephew DON if he can pull the wool over the GRANT men in this State will likely do the same.

THERE were not quite enough offices to go around in the State Senate, so a new one has been created styled Executive Appointment Clerk. It is for the benefit of a Mercer county Republican left out in the cold by the "Slate" Committee. This is simply shameful. The State Treasury is bankrupt, and this needless office is created, we suppose, to carry out some bargain made in the canvass last fall.

THE Episcopal Bishop of California and the prominent clergymen of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant churches of San Francisco, yesterday sent a memorial to Mr. HAYES asking him to sign the Chinese bill, on the ground that "the presence of large numbers of Chinese on the Pacific coast is detrimental to the spiritual, moral and material welfare of the people." The Coolie should salute this appeal with something about the hoodlums.

THE census bill has passed the House in a shape that will be approved by the Senate. The 150 Supervisors provided for are to be appointed by Mr. HAYES and confirmed by the Senate. The Senate wanted them appointed by Secretary SCHURZ, and the House, at first, by the Secretary on the nomination of the Governors of States. These supervisors are to have the selection of enumerators. There is a general concurrence that the census taking should be kept out of the exciting politics expected next year.

THE State Senate yesterday passed a bill without opposition for canvassing the vote of State Treasurer to be elected this fall. The bill provides for a canvassing board consisting of the Governor, Judge PEARSON of Dauphin, the President *pro tem* of the Senate, Speaker of the House and two Senators and three Representatives from each party, to be elected by the two Houses. This insures a Democratic representation on the Board of Canvassers, and we judge makes the bill satisfactory. It passed the Senate without opposition.

SPEAKER RANDALL met with characteristic promptness and boldness yesterday, an attack made on his official integrity by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Although leading Republican members expressed entire confidence in his integrity, the Speaker demanded a committee of investigation and the House accorded it. The libel was probably timed so that there could be no inquiry as to its truth, and thus allowed to work its mischief before Congress reassembles next winter. Mr. RANDALL don't propose any ragged edges for himself, and so clinches the falsehood at once.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls attention to the results of prohibition and liquor licensing in Massachusetts. Appended on the tenth annual report of the Labor Bureau of that State is a tabular statement which is instructive. In 1874 Massachusetts, had a Prohibitory Law, and in that year there were 28,044 arrests for drunkenness, and 23,961 convictions, while the number of places where liquor was sold illegally was 5,698. In 1877, when a License Law was substituted in place of the prohibitory enactment, there were no illega sales of liquor, and the number of arrests for drunkenness was 7,367 less than in 1874. That is to say, when the sales of liquor were regulated by a well-enforced License Law, the sobriety of the community was greater by twenty-five per cent. than when "drinks" were taken on the sly. It is just as well, as there seems to be a revival of prohibition in the shape of local option, in this State, to consider these facts.

Libraries for School Districts.

A bill before the State Legislature, which does not attract much attention, provides for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in each school district of the State. The plan which it embodies has been tried with success in Great Britain and in several of our own States. By an act passed in 1864, the directors in the several school districts of Pennsylvania are required to provide accommodations for district libraries, "whenever, by subscription or otherwise, collection of books, or funds to purchase the same, have been obtained." The proposed supplement authorizes and directs the Board of Directors to set apart ten per centum from the annual State appropriation to the districts for 1880, with which to establish such libraries, and to set apart two per centum each year thereafter to maintain and increase them. The language of the law is mandatory, which is a mistake, unless certain districts are excepted from its provisions, for in some districts there are established public libraries, which make such a diversion of the school funds unnecessary. In most of the districts, however, a small library of standard works and books of reference, would silently and almost without cost, provide for the higher education of studious boys and girls who were already provided by the public schools with "the key to all knowledge." In New York, within fifteen years after each school district was authorized to tax itself $20 to begin a library, and $10 per annum to maintain it, there were 1,600,000 books throughout the State accessible to the public through these libraries.

THE following States will have a full Democratic delegation in the Senate of the United States after the 4th proximo: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—total, 18 States. The Republican delegation will be full from Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—total, 13 States. The delegations will be equally divided from the States of California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York and Pennsylvania. Illinois will be represented by Davis, Independent Democrat, and the great Republican war-horse of the prairie, John A. Logan. The Senate will subsequently stand politically—Democrats, 42; Republicans, 33; Independent Democrat, 1.

THE report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in that State the average weekly wages on a gold basis were 24 4-10 per cent. higher in 1878 than in 1860. For the same period it shows the change in prices of different commodities as follows:

Groceries have advanced in price	7 per cent.
Provisions have advanced in price	28 per cent.
Fuel has advanced in price	5 per cent.
Dry Goods have fallen in price	9 per cent.
Boots have advanced in price	18 per cent.
Rents have advanced in price	25 per cent.
Board has advanced in price	49 per cent.

It is stated that on all the items of expenses entering into the cost of living, the average price was 14½ per cent. higher in 1878 than in 1860.

AN early advance in the price of teas in the American market is said to be very probable on account of the large reduction in the receipts of this commodity. Last season, ending January, 1878, the exports of green teas from China to the United States aggregated about 18,000,000 pounds, while this season just closed they will not exceed 13,000,000 pounds. This reduction, together with a short crop in China, has already advanced the price three per cent., and further advances on the present market prices are indicated by all large importers of tea. It is also shown, by mail advices recently received, that a smaller quantity has been exported this season from China to Great Britain, and that there, also, the receipts will fall off by several millions of pounds. A corresponding advance in the price is therefore expected to take place in British markets.

THE approximate estimate of the wealth of the country as it will be in 1880 is $27,-120,000,000. This is a decrease of about three billion dollars from the wealth of 1870, and it is believed to be very nearly correct. The decrease is not actually a loss of that amount of wealth. It is effected by considering as worthless, or nearly so, bonds and stocks which never had any real value, but figured largely in assets ten years ago. Added to this is the effect of war losses and the depreciation of property, which must necessarily follow an era of expansion and inflation.

SENATOR LOGAN is a member of the Methodist Church, though you wouldn't have thought it. He used to be a Catholic, as his father, an Irish doctor and horse trader, with too thick a brogue to be cut with a knife, was before him. When the Senator was known at Murphysboro, down in Jackson county, Ill., as "Jack," he passed for a regular "daisy" on a race and could play the fiddle better than any violinist in the West. The present Mrs Logan, who is really the Senatorial part of John, was Mary Cunningham, an Irish girl, as beautiful as Hebe and as smart as chain-lightning.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

If any coarse, unfeeling feller
Asks the loan of your umbreller,
Tell him it's Lent,

If any tramp presumes to foller
And beg the loan of half a dollar,
Tell him it's Lent.

And so tell all who come to borrow
Some treasured article to-morrow—
Tell 'em it's Lent.
—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

THE Baltimore city debt in round numbers is $34,000,000.

THE number of Greeks in all Turkey is about 2,500,000, while the number in Greece is only 1,400,000.

"SHOULD a man drink malt liquors?" queries a medical exchange. "Well, if a man has a wife it's his duty to support her.

THE anti-Chinese agitation in Australia is on the increase, and the Government is called upon to restrict Coolie immigration.

THE late James Fiske's $10,000 opera-glass, set with 500 diamonds, is the first prize in a lottery at the Orthodox Hebrew fair in Boston.

THE demand on Hayes by agricultural fairs has begun again. The Augusta Agricultural Society at Staunton, Va., puts in the first claim.

WADE HAMPTON, JR., son of Senator-elect Hampton, was a floor manager at the recent ball given in honor of General Sherman at Jacksonville, Fla.

THE prohibitory liquor law in Portland, Me., has brought the consumption of bottled ale up to fourteen thousand bottles weekly in various club houses.

THE Chicago *Tribune* announces that Henry Ward Beecher has contracted with a leading publisher to write his autobiography and is at present engaged in the work.

MARY CLEMMER says that in a certain circle of Washington society the cry is "The White House is too stupid for me. Wait till the Grants come back. Then we shall see elegance."

THE Buffalo *Express* consoles Blaine for his mistake in voting for the anti-Chinese bill, because, "Mr. Blaine, what difference does it make so far as you are personally concerned, anyhow? Are we not all Grant men?"

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN has a population of 100,000, and out of that number 100 are worth from four to five millions of dollars, and at least 250 are worth a million. The people of Frankfort-on-the Main seem to be largely on the main chance.

A YOUNG girl was spoken to about music, the theater and literature. The conversation fell upon a novel of considerable repute. "Have you read it?" asked the friend. The young girl, with a sigh of regret, replied: "Ah! no, sir, I do not yet read alone."—*French Paper.*

THE Cincinnati "*Commercial*" (Rep.) comes to the conclusion that "there is no doubt whatever that Samuel J. Tilden is a formidable candidate for the Presidency, and will go into the next National Democratic Convention with a stronger backing than any other man."

SENATOR BAYARD of Delaware, has nine children. His oldest son, aged about nineteen years, is a student at the University of Virginia. Several of the older children go to school in Washington city. His wife has very little disposition for society life, and passes her time with her children, giving as occasional plain reception.

EX-DOORKEEPER POLK, of the House of Representatives, has written an open letter addressed to the members of the Forty-fifth Congress reviewing the acts of certain members of Congress pending the investigation of the affairs of his office. Mr. Polk alleges that there was a conspiracy against him, and that in it was "the Hon. J. H Baker of Indiana, perhaps the meanest man in Congress."

IT is announced from Washington that the court in the case of Captain Blair, the bigamist, have passed sentence of "dismissal from service." This sentence has been a foregone conclusion since Blair withdrew his plea of "not guilty." The American Mrs. Blair, or Mrs. Gordon Granger, will take no steps to detain Blair after his release, although she could claim damages.

A WRITER in the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* makes a home attack upon Senator Blaine, demanding that he relinquish his hold upon the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, accusing him of waging a guerilla warfare upon President Hayes, and saying that he grossly misrepresents the sentiments of the Republicans of the State and of his own colleagues in the State's representation in Congress.

EXTRACT from the journal of travel of a young American lady (according to the Paris *Figaro*): "The Captain then became violently in love with me, but I would not listen to him. He came and knocked at the door of my cabin on the eve of our landing. 'Madam,' said he to me, my courage is exhausted. I have placed ten barrels of powder so as to blow up the ship If you continue cruel, we'll perish together!'" Well—that night I saved the lives of three hundred people."

NOBODY can ever forget the story about Joe Grimaldi, the great clown, going to see a strange doctor to be cured of the blues and being told by the man of medicine that the best dose for him would be an evening at Sadler's Wells Theatre with its hearty laughter. "Go and see Grimaldi play," said the innocent doctor to the sad old clown. The case of Saxe, the humorist, recalls the story of Grimaldi and amply illustrates the sarcasm of time's revenge. The genial poet is now confined to his room in Brooklyn, a victim of chronic melancholy.

THE *Hawkeye* man is not satisfied with the relics he finds on his travels in the older States: He says: "I remember in 1876, when we had the great Centennial tea-party at Burlington, that I saw more Revolutionary relics at Union Hall than I have seen in all New England. And they were better looking relics, too. Those I saw in Old South Church were very old and battered and faded, and altogether shabby-looking, while the Iowa relics had a bright, fresh, modern look to them, that was much pleasanter to contemplate."

HORATIO DAVIS SHEPPARD, M. D., who has just died at New York, was the founder of the first penny newspaper published in this metropolis. While studying medicine as a young man in New York, he developed a great fondness for the newspaper business, and finally, on the 1st of January, 1833, he started the *Morning Post*, of which Horace Greeley, then just starting in business as a printer, was the publisher. Greeley induced Sheppard to make the price two cents, against his own convictions, and the paper died in its third week.

RECEIVING THE DIPLOMATS.

A Promiscuous Crowd and a Shabby Supper at the White House.

The Costumes of Mrs. Hayes and Diplomatic Ladies.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—From 8 to 11 o'clock this evening there was one prolonged jam at the White House. The occasion was a reception given to the Diplomatic Corps by the White House people, to which were invited the members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of Congress, certain army and navy officials, and other friends. It was intended that the reception should be very select. The Diplomatic Corps and the army and navy officers were requested by private circulars to wear their uniforms. They complied generally with the request, so that the spectacular features of the occasion were successful; but the select character of the reception was greatly marred by the fact that invitations had found their way into hands for which they were not intended. Some of these invitations were even hawked about by ticket sharps, who sold them to those who were anxious to be at the White House at any price. The result was that all of the disreputable elements of the lobby came in upon purchased, begged, borrowed or stolen tickets, so that upon this evening's reception at the White House there was the same promiscuous, pushing crowd that is to be found there upon New Year's Day. The Diplomatic Corps, who in times past have been treated to a formal annual State dinner, is but little pleased at this substitute of a howling reception of a mob of patriots who fought desperately with them for the scant privileges of the refreshment table. This is a subject for mild derision upon the part of the few who have escaped this evening and have since had time to relate their experiences. The dazzling richness and profusion of the table of the Mexican Minister at his reception last evening are brought up for comparison with this shabby supper that was set out this evening by the White House people to their distinguished official friends.

Now, there is nothing that could have caused more general dissatisfaction to a Washington crowd than a poor refreshment table. It is a something that is never forgiven; so that the de facto President's economy of all that goes to make up a reception enjoyable has aggravated the free lunchers who have begged, bought or stolen invitations of admission to a pitch of frenzy. Visitors describe the jam and rush in some instances as being positively disgraceful. Then there was a howl raised over the drinking privileges that were extended to the wicked foreigners, but which were shut off to the unfortunate natives. Secretary Evarts, the greatest member of the Cabinet, the man who arranges the decorum of the White House upon State occasions, had an arrangement whereby the "Dips," as they are called, could have all they wanted to drink, but even this was not allowed in the White House. A small sample room was kept open over in the State Department, where a representative of the genteel Mr. Evarts dispensed punch and the wines that are so dear to the "Dips'" stomachs. Only subordinate attaches of the legations availed themselves of this sweet privilege. They called there, going and returning as quickly as possible, so that some of the most showy of Mr. Hayes' guests passed the evening in Mr. Evarts' little gin mill over in the State Department.

When it was circulated around that Mr. Evarts had gone into this sort of thing the starving crowd, that had grown restless under the gleaming lights of the brilliantly decorated parlors, jammed to and fro without even more than a ghost of a chance at the supper table, became intensely disgusted. The indignation on the part of certain guests was simply gigantic. To be packed like sardines in a steaming hive of enthusiastic patriots of the lobby, when they thought they were invited to a select reception, and then to get only their labor for their pains, made some of the best people fight their way out at an early stage of the proceedings, retiring completely disgusted and disillusionized as to the delights of executive hospitality.

The worst of all this failure is that the Fraudulent President has done very little in a social way since he has come here. The usual White House receptions have cost him nothing, and it was expected that this, their one social venture, would be something of a success. Perhaps the maddest part of human beings are the unfortunate people who purvey genteel descriptions of social gatherings for the gingerbread press, who gild the lily of Washington life until no resident certainly would recognize it. They storm nearly every social fortress with success, but they, too, met with nothing but grim despair at the White House. Mr. Evarts, who had charge of the whole affair, decided that where any newspaper person should apply for invitations to be present, they should be given tickets admitting them to the vestibule. So this evening the social Jenkinses, upon their arrival, were told that, by order of the Secretary of State, they should not be allowed to go any further. They were forced to stand in a crowd of coachmen and lackeys, taking the few meagre notes that they were able to obtain of this pleasant occasion.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

[Baltimore Sun Letter.]

Mrs. Hayes wore a rich white silk, with tunic and overdress of gauze, embroidered in seed pearls, sleeves of chenille with pearls, and a lace of pearls finishing the neck, which was open in front and filled in with tulle. Most of Mrs. Hayes' dresses are open in the neck, which affords the opportunity for making the toilette appear more dressy than it would if it were high around the throat. Mrs. Hayes adheres to high-necked dresses, flat bands of hair, and no other ornament than a pearl or silver comb which holds the coil of dark hair in place. She also has the school-girl fashion of wearing a simple white japonica or rose on the left side of the head. Mrs Hayes has diamonds and some handsome jewelry, but rarely wears more than a gold necklace. She says that if every lady dressed getting new dresses as she does they would cling to the old ones as long as they were wearable. The dress worn this evening was very elegant and costly, but was made for the reception given to her by the ladies of Philadelphia. As an example, it may be mentioned that the only new dress Mrs. Hayes has purchased this winter is a short walking suit.

Mrs. Hartranft wore black velvet, trimmed with point lace; Miss Dickerson wore white satin, beneath tulle, caught with roses; Miss Cook wore cream-colored gauze over silk.

The assemblage presented an illustrious spectacle as the guests promenaded from room to room to the music of the Marine Band. The supper was set in the state dining-room and in the family dining-room, both of which were handsomely decorated. The tables were provided with every delicious edible in season, but no wine. There was Roman punch, however.

Lady Thornton and daughters were not present, as they are still absent in New York. This gave precedence to Madame Borges, the wife of the Brazilian minister, who stood next to Mrs. Hayes. Madame Borges wore a superb satinfaced silk, of the dead gold shade; Valenciennes face trimmings and necklace, pendants and brooch of diamonds, and clusters of diamonds in her hair. The wife of the Italian minister, Baroness Blanc, wore white satin, embroidered and seed pearls, point lace sleeves, and draperies of lace, which covered the train. In her dark hair glittered a crescent of diamonds, several sprays and circles of the precious gems. On the left shoulder was a bouquet of diamonds, and they sparkled on her neck, and were of various devices.

Countess Lewenhaupt, the wife of the Swedish minister, wore white satin, embroidered in white bugles, point lace flounces. A simple necklace and locket, and fine white flowers on her head. Madame Outrey, the wife of the French minister, wore white satin, with exquisite point lace arranged in the drapery of the long train and in cascades on the sides. On her left shoulder was a bow of crimson velvet fastened with diamonds. Stars of diamonds sparkled with every turn of her head, and her necklace and pendants were of great beauty. Madame de Hegerman, the wife of the minister from Denmark, wore salmon pink satin, with point lace, and her ornaments of diamonds vied in beauty and value with those worn by the wife of the French minister.

The ladies of the cabinet looked plain beside so much foreign splendor, but in another company they would have been considered very elegant. The Misses Evarts were accompained by their father, but were in deep mourning. Mrs. Secretary Sherman wore ashes of roses silk trimmed with pink silk and point lace. Mrs. McCreary has just recovered from a long illness; she wore a white silk dress brocaded in roses. Miss Schurz and Mrs. Key, Mrs. and the Misses Thompson were all richely dressed. Miss Waite wore one of the most elegant toilets seen. It was of white satin, with vest and sleeves of pink brocade, and each seam of the princess robe had a delicate vine in needle work.

THE ONEIDA FREE LOVERS.

A Few Facts on their Origin, Mode of Living, Their Success, &c.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Letter.]

The organization known as the Oneida Community is located about four miles south of Oneida, New York, on the line of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and Oneida is located on the New York Central Railroad, almost midway between Utica and Syracuse. The Community occupies an area of fertile land a trifle over a mile square. The depot on the railroad is built for the special accommotion of the Community, and is located almost in the center of their domain. Their buildings, mostly of brick, are handsome, very substantial, and are but a few yards from the depot. The main hall, or family building, is a three-story brick 180 feet long by 70 wide, surrounded by beautiful lawns and shrubbery. It is trimmed after a modern pattern, and contains the sleeping, eating, and worshipping rooms of the institution. The membership amounts to about three hundred men, women and children.

The Oneida Community, commonly known as the "Free Lovers," but by the members themselves called "Perfectionists," had an origin in 1834 in Putney, Vt., the home of the originator, John Humphrey Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and subsequently a student at the Yale Divinity School. The existence at Putney was a sickly one, and prosperity only began in 1848, when the Community moved to its present location. Here it grew in strength and numbers until a branch was found necessary, and established at Wallingford, Conn.—a branch which now numbers a trifle over a half a hundred members. The founder, J. Humphrey Noyes, who still stands at the head of the institution, and constitutes the essential element of its cohesiveness, is now an old man bowed down from a stature once over six feet in height. He was once of giant's strength, but as he grows full of years his fullness of strength is naturally emptied. His head is a large one, and covered with a good deal of light hair. His face looks sensual only to those who know J. H. Noyes' history. He is seclusive, and rarely sees a visitor. His time is principally devoted to writing and to the giving of counsel. His writings—many of them—are able, and many more are bold and pernicious. Among his writings are a pamphlet on "Male Continence," and one on "Breeding In and In," both of them alleged to be contributions to science, but both of them of a character that the law proscribes. They are singularly appropriate in the community where they have their origin.

The Perfectionists are very industrious, and their industry in the manufacturing of silk thread, traps and the raising and canning of fruit yields them an income of upward of $200,000 annually.

The older members of the institution were all converts; the younger were mostly born in the Community. Every male member of the Community, after he is once a father, is "father" to all the children; and the female members, after maturity are called "mother."

The male members are, for the most part, full bearded, well dressed and fine looking men, while the mothers wear the disgusting bloomer costume, cut their hair by a square and crop it in the neck, and look as ugly as a bald headed chimpanzee. I searched through and over the premises the other day on my visit to the grounds, vainly hoping to discover one female Perfectionist who was not as imperfect in her features as Egyptian sculpture. I sought in vain. I saw pig noses, big mouths and big teeth, ghastly wrinkles, cadaverous skins, small eyes, or eyes as big as door knobs, but nothing whatever in the line of female beauty. The men were Apollos, the women were Gorgons, and their children pleasant featured enough, but awkward and unnatural. I visited the nurseseris. There are two of them, the first for the babies after their mothers have done nursing them. Here they are kept until three or four years of age, when they are promoted to the nursery for children between three and four years old, and an age when they do not need the immediate care of nurses. The nurses are usually the old ladies of the institution, who relieve each other from duty at appointed hours. The children are fed in the nursery, and in the nursery for babes they are fed as chickens are in big poultry shows—by measure. When on a visit to the institution one summer, a few years ago, I saw an old nurse feeding strawberries to her babies—a score or more of them. She had the babies arranged in a row on a bench. Then she took her dish of large, ripe, unsugared berries and passed down the line, dropping a single berry into each upturned mouth of the little featherless robins. This constituted the dessert, after a meal on oatmeal mush, fed with a single spoon, from a single bowl, by passing down the line, as she had done with the strawberries.

The Perfectionists attempt to keep record of the maternity and paternity of each child, but, as will be seen by the following, the attempt can not help but often be a failure, while the inevitable consequences of incest follow. When one of the "Abrahams" of the community sees that a certain "Hagar" is fair to look upon he negotiates with her through some third party, a male or female member of the organization. If Hagar likes Abraham—the lovers all laugh at the idea of loving one member of the community more than another—she so signifies, and Abraham and Hagar may live together as man and wife for twelve hours, or for a fortnight if they mutually agree to so live. Abraham, however, must not subject Hagar to the perils of child-birth without the community in council shall so vote. Through their medium of negotiation they amount to little else than a common herd and it is observed by many that their children show unmistakable signs that the revolting crime of incest has been committed.

Their religion is in accordance with their lives. They maintain that the Creator is of a duel nature, male and female, made in the image of God. The relation between Jesus and Mary they claim was that of lovers. Heaven, like the heaven of the followers of the Prophet, is to abound in black-eyed houri—dressed up, no doubt in Bloomer costume. Sunday as a day of worship is ridiculed by them, and so is the relation of marriage, claiming that both are relics of barbarism.

THE New York Legislature is moving towards a reduction of the legal rate of interest in that State from seven to six per cent., a bill to that effect having been ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

THE SHADE OF EIGHTY-ONE.

Our statesmen walk in lofty ways,
O'er heights where always shines the sun;
But while their glories brightly blaze,
On all their most ambitious days
Still falls the shade of 'Eighty-one.

As carefully they step, they ask:
"Should this be done or left undone?"
Though they in public favor bask,
They find it not an easy task
To mark their course for 'Eighty-one.

'Tis hard to judge, from year to year,
How winds will blow and currents run;
And though the sky to-day is clear,
They one and all have cause to fear
Shipwreck this side of 'Eighty-one.

To break a treaty is no joke,
Though now our statesmen count it fun;
Better to act like honest folk,
While dolefully the ravens croak
Above the towers of 'Eighty-one.

For high ambition many a shroud
The fates already have begun:
Of all the vast and eager crowd
Each head may be in ashes bowed,
Nor hail the light of 'Eighty-one.

Could they but see beyond the veil,
The prospect yet revealed to none,
They all would tremble and turn pale,
Perceiving how their projects fail,
Tried by the test of 'Eighty-one.

There is a better course to steer,
A safer track to travel on;
The path of honesty is clear,
And they who tread it need not fear
The deadly shade of 'Eighty-one.

—*New York Sun.*

MATERIALIZED SPIRITS.

The Astounding Story of Hon. Thomas R. Hazard of R. I.

His Wife Appears to him and so His Sisters, His Cousins and Aunts.

The Hon. Thomas R. Hazard of Rhode Island, in a letter to *The Boston Banner of Light*, the Spiritualists' organ, tells how after twenty-two years' examination of the spiritual phenomena, he was converted to a belief in a future life, and most of all through what are called "materialistic forms." He says:

Friday evening, the 28th of December, I was for three hours in almost continuous presence of departed members of my family, nearly as tangible as if their earth-life had never been severed. At this time several of the spirits essayed to show me some of the processes of materialization, which I will endeavor to describe.

Some few hours before I had been present with Mrs. Rockwood, the well-known trance-medium, No. 14 East Springfield street, Boston, at which time several members of my spirit family communicated orally, and told me that my wife and all our deceased children would show themselves in the presence of a materialized medium on Hollis street, with whom I had made an engagement for the coming evening. They also said that Juliette T. Burton would come with them. Afterward Spirit Theodore Parker conversed some time with me, and said that he and John Pierrepont would also be there and materialize their forms if practicable.

My engagement for this medium was for 7:30, but I made a mistake in the time and got there an hour earlier, so that the seance began at 7 and lasted until 10 o'clock. A curtain was drawn across an aperture left between two partly closed folding-doors, thus making a temporary cabinet of the back parlor, in which the lady, who was in feeble health, took her seat,—her husband and myself being the only others present.

There did not appear to be a ripple of doubt or discord to mar the conditions, which rendered music or singing unnecessary.

A FEMALE SPIRIT

came out from behind the curtain within a very few minutes. She wore a white dress variegated with little dark sprigs, with a few glittering spangles about the waist, a lace head-dress and veil. The last she lifted several times, so that I saw her face and hair very distinctly, and had no difficulty in identifying the spirit of my daughter Fanny, who passed away at Aiken, S. C., nearly two years ago. Her hair was peculiar, being of a light auburn and unusually fine in texture, and profusely curled over her temples. The chair in which I sat stood, by actual measurement, less than four feet from the centre of the curtain, and the light, for all practical purposes was sufficient. As my daughter stood within a few inches of me she took a little fragment of lace and commenced manipulating it with the fingers of both hands. It rapidly increased in volume, until it fell in several separate strips and folds on the floor. This she gathered up and disposed of about her person.

I closely examined the lace and dress; they both resembled, in texture and feeling, linen lace, being more wiry than cotton. I will just say here that I had been careful not to mention what had been told at Mrs. Rockwood's. Before retiring, my daughter embraced and kissed me. Her lips were naturally warm. As she was about to leave I suggested to her that it might be well for the female spirits that came to use the same dress she then wore, to favor the medium, whose health was feeble, and who could ill afford to part with any elements of strength, such as it is presumed constitute the basis of all materializations of spirit-forms and things.

MY DAUGHTER

Gertrude, who passed away about fifteen months ago, came next, clothed apparently in the same variegated dress just worn by her spirit sister. She showed her foot on which was a white stocking and slipper. As her sister Fanny had done, she made a great quantity of white lace while she stood within a few inches of me, which I closely inspected and handled. She then gathered it up in a mass and walked in a circuitous direction behind my chair, when she placed the pile of floss-like lace on my head, and pressed and manipulated it with both hands for some few minutes, and then came back in front of where we sat, and pointed significantly to a portrait that hung on the further side of the room, intimated that the spirit of the person to whom it belonged was then in the cabinet. The husband glanced at the picture, and remarked that it was the portait of a deceased sister of his wife. Before retiring, Gertrude lifted her veil and kissed me. Her features were not unlike her own when in earth-life, though not so exactly similar as Fanny's. Her hair was very characteristic and quite different from her sister's, being much longer and not so fine and crispy.

MY WIFE CAME NEXT,

clothed apparently in the same dress worn by the others, though longer, to correspond with her height, she being considerably taller than either of her daughters who had as yet manifested. She lifted her veil and showed me her face, which I at once recognized as being hers, although her hair was unlike, being of a light auburn color. On my remarking on that fact, she began passing her hand downward on her hair, when it soon assumed its natural color, which was nearly black. She, too, manufactured a quantity of lace, with which she decked her person. When about to retire she lifted her veil, smiled, and kissed me. I said, "Let me embrace you, Fanny?" She again smiled and bowed her head in token of assent, but immediately passed behind the curtain from whence she quickly reappeared, and again commenced making lace, which soon lay in abundant folds on the floor. This she gathered up, and placing it on my head, manipulated and pressed it to my head for some time with her hands.

My wife then began again to make the lace until it had accumulated in unusual quantity. She next took it up in strips and threw it over her shoulders, so that as I soon realized, it formed quite a thick covering on her back and shoulders. This done, she came close to me, lifted her veil, opened her large, lustrous eyes, and smiled. I threw my arms about her, when she sank upon my bosom, as we pressed our lips mutually in a succession of kisses. Her dark, love-beaming eyes were as expressive, and her breathing as measured and distinct as when in earth-life, and in all respects she seemed a human being clothed in earthly mold. This manifestation confirmed me in the belief I have of late entertained, that the clouds of lace that so often envelop returning spirits contain elements of health and strength that can be utilized by the spirits both for their own good and that of their friends who still remain in mortal life. In answer to my queries in these respects my wife, by signs, intimated on this evening, as she had done before, that such was the fact.

MY DAUGHTER ANNA,

who passed from earth ten years ago, came next. Unlike her sisters that had appeared, she had her mother's clear brunette complexion and dark hair. She came dressed in a flowing robe of very firm but soft-feeling cambric, white as snow. She was, in accordance with her earth-nature, very free and decided in her movements. In her last sickness her long, dark hair had been cut off, and she now came with it as she had passed away—a few inches long only. This she commenced to manipulate as her mother had done before, when at every pass of her hands it increased in length until it reached full two feet. This manifestation, as well as all others made this evening, occurred in a good light, and within, at the furthest, two feet of my eyes, so that I feel sure there could have been no legerdemain tricks of spirits, whether in or out of the flesh, connected with the phenomena. I know that it is impossible I should have been mistaken in Anna's identity. Her features and person were very marked and distinct, and the conditions were so free and harmonious that there was scarcely any facial resemblance to the medium in any of the form materializations that occurred, as I have often witnessed to be the case in promiscuous circles, where skepticism and perhaps acrimonious feelings have more or less thrown a strain on the medium's mental and vital powers, and necessitated the abstracting from their physical organisms a preponderating portion of the material elements wherewith to reclothe with a "mortal coil" the soul-body of the otherwise invisible and intangible returning spirit.

MY DAUGHTER CONSTANCE,

who passed from earth in embryo nearly thirty years ago, next came clothed in pure white, with a quick elastic, graceful step, as has always been her wont from the first time she materialized, last May, in the presence of Mrs. Bliss, in Philadelphia. On this occasion she walked out of the cabinet, clothed in resplendent white and sparkling with jewels, leading the medium, who was twice her size, cothed in black, by the hand, and seating her in a chair by my side, while she herself stood in front of me, making perhaps as striking a personal contrast with Mrs. Bliss as can be conceived of existing between two human beings, whether in or out of the form. The complexion and hair of Constance were light, the latter hanging in short ringlets from her temples. I asked her to lengthen it, as her sister Anna had done. On her intimating assent I examined with both eye and hand her locks, and, finding them rooted firmly in the scalp, I applied a pocket-rule to the roots over the temple, and found the hair was nine inches in length. Constance commenced passing her hand downward over the side-hair, as her mother and sister Anna had done, for a short time, when I measured it again and found it twenty-three inches in length, and after a few more passes it increased in length to twenty-nine inches.

Constance now held to us for examination a little parcel of fine white lace with narrow stripes of black running across it, about an inch apart. She then held it in a crumpled mass in one hand while she commenced drawing from one side portions of the material, which, as it passed downward in folds on the floor, became of as pure a white as the driven snow, until the whole was transformed into lace of sufficient volume to fill a large-sized bandbox. Before retiring she

LIFTED HER VEIL AND KISSED ME,

as her mother and sister had done, her lips being as natural and warm as the others. Constance was surpassingly graceful in figure, but more slender in person than her sisters.

Mrs. Juliette T. Burton (the well-known accomplished lady and writing medium) a much-loved friend of my spirit family, came next, as had been announced at Mrs. Rockwood's. Her general personal appearance and manner were very much like hers when in earth-life, and I have no doubt of her identity, although I could not vouch for it with the certainty I would that of several of my own family who manifested on this evening.

My daughter, who passed away in childhood in 1842, aged about 8 years, came next. She was very erect in figure and somewhat taller than the mother or either of the sisters that had so far materialized. Her complexion and hair were rather light, though not so much as her sister Fanny's. She held toward us in her hand for our observation an oblong piece of white material of the size and thickness of a primer; from which she proceeded to develop a great quantity of lace, as her mother and sisters had previously done in different ways. I asked to be permitted to take her in my arms as I had her mother. She was at that time about to take leave of me with the accustomed kiss. This she now delayed for a short time, and, standing erect before me, a plain, thick, sack-like garment developed itself over her dress, reaching well downward. She then lifted her veil, smiled as her mother had previously done, and threw herself affectionately into my arms, pressing her lips to mine and exchanging many kisses. The sack was probably intended for some occult shield or other purpose, on the same principle that the lace had been used by the mother under similar circumstances.

A FEMALE SPIRIT NEXT CAME

that I could not identify. On her intimating that she was a medium I named several with whom I was acquainted with all of whose names the spirit shook her head. She repeatedly passed her hand over her front hair, which was very smooth and lay parted from her forehead diagonally over her temple. Finally Mollie, the Indian control of the medium, rapped on the letters A and S, whereupon I responded it must be Achsa Sprague, to which name she assented. The husband of the medium then remarked that Achsa used to wear her hair very much as had been represented by the spirit. This spirit had not been announced at Mrs. Rockwood's. She, however, not unfrequently (as well as through other mediums) came there with my family when I was present.

The form of another daughter, who passed from earth in embryo, was the next to come. She was of a darker brunette complexion than her mother and sister Anna, with very dark hair and taller and more robust in form than either of them. She had shown herself to me once before only, and at my own house in Rhode Island, with the same characteristics that attended her on this occasion. She, like all the rest of my children, manifested much affection, before retiring, lifted her veil and kissed me.

NEXT CAME A SON,

who had also passed away in embryo. His hair was dark, and his complexion of a still darker brunette than his sister who had just left. The power was getting weak, and his manifestations were not so demonstrative as were most of those who preceded him. He was of a medium height and not large in person, and wore a light-colored blouse dress. He seemed unable to approach me as closely as the others had done.

A spirit claiming to be Caroline Hall, a niece of my wife, and an intimate friend of my daughters, was the next to manifest. She was beautifully clothed in white garments with an elaborate head-dress, singularly plaited in front, and decked profusely with lace and other ornaments, which was in accordance with her disposition and tastes when on earth.

Lastly a young lady, who said she passed away when in her teens, came, and before leaving pretty satisfactorily identified herself as a Miss Auchinclop, a friend of my daughters, whose father came annually from New York and occupied a summer residence he owned in Newport, R. I.

There had now twelve different spirits materialized their forms, each one and nearly as palpable, and in most respects as tangibly, as if they were stiff denizens of the earth. There were no two of them but what differed materially from the other.

The hour of 10 had arrived, and Molly, the Indian guardian, guide and personal care-taker of the medium, told us that the seance must be closed. I asked Molly if there were any other spirits present. She replied that the Parker man and another man were there, but that the medium's strength was exhausted, and they wanted her to say that they would come to me next time.

I may say, in conclusion, that this lady does not profess to be a public medium, nor does she solicit the patronage of any class of persons whatever, much less of those who visit mediumistic seances for the purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity, while her physical mental and spiritual organisms are of altogether too delicate and sensitive a nature to bear the society of the professional "tester of mediums," whose presence is not only unwelcome to her at seance, but absolutely very injurious to her health.

Changes of the French Flag.

The French flag has seen many changes. It was in 498 that Clovis, first King of France, took for his standard the cope of St. Martin. Under Phillip Augustus the royal standard was white, embroidered with golden lilies. Charles VI. carried a blue standard, divided at the middle by a white cross. Louis XIV. revived the white standard, which in 1789 gave place to the tricolor. Its origin is curious. Camille Desmoulins having snatched a poplar leaf from a tree in the gardens of the Palais Royal, held it aloft as a rallying point, and suggested green as the national color. But it was then remembered that the livery of the Count d'Artois, the most unpopular member of the royal family, was of that color. So it was then resolved to take the colors of the city of Paris, red and blue, which had already figured in popular movements, and between these was inserted the royal white preserved by the National Guard of Paris. The tricolor was adopted with enthusiasm. After the fall of the Bastile, Bailly and Lafayette solemnly offered to Louis XVI., in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, the tricolor cockade. Under the restoration (1814) the white flag with the lilies came back again. It disappeared during the hundred days, and reappeared in 1730, surmounted by the Gallic cock and carrying the device, *Liberte Ordre Public.*

Took Himself to Prison.

[Joliet Special to Chicago Tribune.]

The first instance on record of a man's making a prisoner of himself, going to the Penitentiary unaccompanied by an officer and delivering his body up to the Warden for incarceration occurred this afternoon in the case of William Schneider, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for malicious mischief. Sheriff Piepenbrink had such faith in the prisoner's honesty that he wrote him a letter of introduction to Warden McClaughry, gave him his commitment papers and started him off to prison alone. Schneider faithfully delivered himself up to the prison authorities.

No Divided Responsibility.

[Ebensburg Freeman.]

There can be no divided responsibility for the riot losses to be shared, either in equal or unequal portions, by the State of Pennsylvania or the county of Allegheny. If the State is responsible for the damages in point of law at all, she must pay the whole amount, and if not responsible she shouldn't be called on to pay anything—in which latter event the county of Allegheny must become the paymaster. It seems to us, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, that this proposition is too plain for argument.

Senator Gazzam Posted.

[Telegraph's Harrisburg Letter.]

Senator Gazzam, in the course of his remarks this morning (on the bill to canvass the vote for State Treasurer) referred to an editorial in THE PITTSBURGH POST vigorously denouncing the scheme to make an extra session necessary, and giving the Governor's views thereon, which article was sent to the Clerk's desk and read as part of the Senator's speech. In its present shape the proposed Returning Board cannot be objected to on party grounds.

BECAUSE a person has a Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases then it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world wide reputation. MWS

A LEGEND FROM THE TALMUD.

The patriarch Abram sat in his tent door
Waiting the guest whom God perchance would send
To ask an alms from his abundant store,
Or timely shelter, given as to a friend.

The cool wind lifting carelessly his hair,
Stirred to new thankfulness his soul serene,
When looking up, one waiting halted there
Whose shadow trembled on the earth, I ween

—An old, old pilgrim, leaning on his staff,
With vision dim returned his asking gaze,
His story in his aspect written half,
And half rehearsed in slow, uncertain phrase.

The Father of the Faithful welcomed him,
Bathed the tired feet and proffered wine and bread,
Looking to trace, e'en in that visage grim,
A grateful soul bent to the Hand that fed.

Yet blessing none escaped the famished lips—
This heathen beggar knew no good but Fire;
So Charity was lost in swift eclipse,
And Abram cried in his exceeding ire:

"I cast thee out, ungrateful, to partake
Of the great desert's shelter, that the night,
Darkening around, the graceless soul may shake:
Since He is in the dusk as in the light!"

But the Lord called to Abram in his sleep:
"How petty thy impatient soul appears,
Unwilling for a single night to keep
Whom God hath suffered, lo! these hundred years!"

CHARLOTTE M. PACKARD.

VINCENNES ANNIVERSARY.

The Great Achievement of George Rogers Clark.

No event of equal importance in the American Revolution is less well known than the one whose hundredth anniversary the people of Vincennes, Illinois, commemorated on the 25th of February. Many persons are not aware that anything of special note occurred, during the Revolution, in the wilderness now Indiana. Very few appreciate that what did occur there may have changed the destinies of the continent for all time, by securing to the United States vast regions of the West and Northwest that might otherwise, at the conclusion of peace, have been joined to British America.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the region between the lakes and the Ohio, and between Fort Pitt and the Mississippi, was occupied by only a few trading posts and small settlements. Pittsburgh was well known; the Spanish town of St. Louis was important for its fur trade; Detroit had a population of 600; but all that is now Illinois and Indiana contained only about eighteen hundred souls, including whites and negro slaves. Kaskaskia, the chief town, had nine hundred of these, one-third being negroes; Kahokia, about three hundred; Prairie du Rocher, about a hundred and twenty-five; Fort Chartres and St. Philip, about thirty together; Vicennes, the only settlement in Indiana, had about four hundred and twenty.

The overthrow of French power in Canada in 1763, carried definitely under British dominion this region of French settlements, which was joined for governmental purposes to Canada being controlled from Detroit. The invasion of Canada with which the colonists opened their struggle caused even the few scanty garrisons at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and other points on the Illinois and Wabash, to be hastily withdrawn to Detroit and Fort Niagara; for the region was one to which few ties of race, language, or history bound the colonies, and, as its allegiance was not doubted, so no fear was felt of an attack by the colonists on a region so distant, so infested with Indian allies of the King, and of so little immediate military importance.

But in the year 1777 George Rogers Clark, one of the hardy woodsmen who had only a few years before begun the settlement of that part of Virginia now the State of Kentucky, conceived the plan of conquering and bringing under the Government of the United States the region north of the Ohio. Journeying to the capital of Virginia, he made known his scheme to a few leading men, and at once received the necessary legislative authority for his expedition, with money and recruiting powers.

With a total force of 150 stalwart men, Clark set off in boats down the Ohio in May, 1778, and at the final rendezvous, near what is now Louisville, his force was swelled by Kentuckians to a total of 180. Starting thence in the latter part of June, he continued his course, turned into the Mississippi, and landed near Kaskaskia, on July 3. On the Fourth of July he surprised this place, which was at once surrendered by its Governor, Rocheblave, a Frenchman, who had no troops to defend it. Officers sent to Kahokia and Vincennes found them also ungarrisoned, and, as with Kaskaskia, the inhabitants promptly accepted the authority of the United States. Undoubtedly the recent tidings of the French alliance had an influence on these settlements of French origin.

Hearing of Clark's expedition, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, at Detroit, took the field in person to overthrow it, assembling for that purpose a few regular and volunteer troops and 350 Indians. Leaving Detroit on Oct. 7, 1778, he took possession of Vincennes by the middle of December, capturing its entire garrison, consisting of Capt. Helm and one private, whom Clark had sent thither. A recent Vincennes writer has declared that "Capt. Helm, by a serious of wonderfully adroit strategic movements, not only held the British at Bay, but was enabled to exact terms from them; he and his companion then marched out, and laid down their arms." But these wonderful strategic movements of two people may be safely ascribed to a patriotic imagination.

After taking Vincennes, Hamilton contented himself with sending out expeditionary parties to reconnoitre and cut off supplies, intending to march against Clark in spring. But Clark had no sooner heard of his policy and intent than he at once left Kaskaskia to attack him. Taking 130 men, after a hard march, sometimes breast deep in water, he reached Vincennes Feb. 23, 1779, and entered the village, which once more surrendered without resistance—the third time within eight months. He immediately invested the fort with his riflemen, who threw up intrenchments in the night, and easily silenced its two small cannon. Before the night of the 24th Hamilton and his little garrison, weakened by the forces he had sent away, surrendered; and on the morning of the 25th Clark entered the fort in triumph.

Such was the affair which from that time forth left the United States in undisputed possession of the whole region South of Detriot, as far west as the Mississippi. The Virginia Legislature, on hearing of the exploit, thanked Col. Clark for having rescued from British dominion "all the important posts and settlements on the Illinois and Wabash," and gave "200 acres of land to every soldier in his corps." Jefferson predicted that "this expedition will have an important bearing ultimately in establishing our northwestern boundary." Vincennes has done well to celebrate this event in its history.

THE universal testimony of all mothers, who have once used it, is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best medicine for children teething or suffering with Diarrhœa or Summer Complaint.

IGNORANCE AS A DEFENSE.

Instances of Ingenious Objections at Which Courts Laugh.

[By Francis Wharton in Albany Law Journal.]

It has sometimes been said that there can be no conviction of crime without proof of criminal intent. Undoubtedly this is the case with regard to all crimes of which intention is a necessary incident. There can be no conviction of murder without proof of malice. But that a guilty intention is not always necessary is shown by the fact that in a large class of cases, every day becoming more important—those of negligence—the nature of the offense excludes intention, either good or evil. Malicious offenses spring from a bad motive; negligent offenses are without motive; the first emanate from a moral, the second from an intellectual defect. The wrong in the first class of cases consists in intending evil; the wrong in the second class of cases from not intending at all. That the party meant what he did is an essential element to a conviction of a malicious offense; that he did not mean what he did is an essential element to a conviction of a negligent offense.

We may therefore summarily dispose of the maxim that without proof of malice there can be no criminal conviction. A distinct class of cases, however, comes up in which the unlawful act is done intentionally, but in ignorance that it is unlawful. This ignorance is of two kinds, ignorance of law and ignorance of fact.

That ignorance of law is not a defense is generally conceded. A conspicuous illustration of this is to be found in the case of Miss Anthony, who was convicted a short time since in New York of illegal voting. She set up as a defense that she had been so advised by competent authorities. This was held not to avail her, and under Judge Hunt's express directions she was convicted. It has also been held not to be a defense to an indictment for adultery that the defendant erroneously but honestly believed that she had been legally divorced. Were this not the law, government would come to an end. In the late civil war the secessionist honestly believed that secession was legal, and that to support it by force was to exercise a constitutional right; but this honest belief would have been no more tolerated as a defense in the federal courts than would the confederate courts have condoned armed resistance to their authority on the ground of an honest belief that the confederate governments were usurpations. Ignorance of law would also be at a premium if men could have plurality of wives on the ground that such plurality is legal; or could stuff ballot-boxes on the ground that they knew no law forbidding such excesses; or could violate police regulations on the ground that they did not know that such police regulations existed. The most obtuse and stolid of criminals would be those whom the law would most favor; and if we conceive of a person totally ignorant of law, such a person, on this theory, would be totally free from criminal responsibility. Fanatics, also, would be relieved from civil restraint in proportion to the intensity of their fanaticism; and the very element of fierce infatuation which would add to their dangerousness would add to their immunity. The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the polygamy case, however, has finally disposed of this kind of defense. Belief in the unconstitutionality of a law; belief in his violation of a higher law; belief in its conflict with conscientious duty, will be no defense to an indictment for disobedience to such law. And even a conscientious belief that an act is right—as labor by a Jew on Sunday in contravention of the Sunday laws—will not prevent such act from being indictable when made so by the State.

Ignorance of fact, however, presents questions far more intricate; and so to this defense we may lay down the following proposition:

When to an offense knowledge of certain facts is essential, then ignorance of these facts is a defense. When a statute makes an act indictable irrespective of guilty knowledge, then ignorance of fact is no defense. To an indictment for bigamy it is no defense that the defendant, a woman, honestly believed (within the limit of seven years from the time he was last heard from) that her husband was dead. And an indictment has been sustained against a man for marrying a woman who believed herself to be a widow, although eleven years had elapsed since she had last seen or heard from her husband whom she had left; it being held by the court that the statutory exceptions do not apply to the deserting party. It has been further held that when a guilty party in a divorce suit marries again without leave of court (this being legally essential) during the life of the other party, and afterward obtains such leave, an honest belief that the second marriage is or has become legal has no effect in making it so and in protecting the parties.

Numerous illustrations to the same effect may be drawn from prosecutions for invasions of the laws making indictable the sale of liquors under certain conditions. It is no defense, for instance, to an indictment for keeping or selling adulterated or intoxicating liquors that the defendant did not believe them to be intoxicating or adulterated. Thus, on an indictment for selling adulterated milk the defendant is not protected by ignorance of the adulteration, or even by the belief that the milk was pure. And the same rule applies to indictments for selling intoxicating drinks.

In several states selling intoxicating liquors to minors is indictable by statute, and in such cases, also, arises the question whether the defendant knew that the vendee was a minor. Here, again, we have the rule before us applied, it having been repeatedly held that ignorance in this respect, coupled with an honest belief that the vendee was of full age, is no defense.

It is also no defense to an indictment for selling to persons of intemperate habits that the defendant did not know that the vendee was of intemperate habits, though it is otherwise when the statute makes the offense to be selling to persons of "known" intemperate habits, in which case knowledge is an ingredient of the prosecutor's case. It is no defense to an indictment for betting at a gaming-house that the defendant believed that the house was licensed; nor to an indictment for carrying an illegal number of passengers that the defendant, did not know that there was an excess; nor to an indictment for selling naphtha that the defendant did not know that the off was naphtha; nor to an indictment for illogally usurping an office that the defendant honestly believed that he was honestly elected to the office. With these rulings may be classed the well-known common-law principle that it is no defese to an indictment for a libel that the defendant was ignorant of the contents of the libel, or that his motives were scientific or philanthropic.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

His Views of Public Office and the Democratic Outlook.

(N. Y. Sun.)

ALBANY, February 24.—During his visit to the capital last week, Gov. Seymour talked with unusual freedom in regard to himself and his relations to politics. He is clearly annoyed at the persistency with which his name is urged for Governor, and at the evident purpose of many to make him a candidate in spite of himself.

"I bade farewell to public life long ago," he says, "and I am trying now to close up my personal and business affairs, that I may get ready to die. The man who will voluntarily take on himself new and exacting duties at the age of seventy must be sadly deficient in sound judgment, or he must be blessed with mental and physical strength far greater than mine. It is partly my own fault, I suppose, that I cannot make men understand that under no circumstances shall I ever again be a candidate for any office. I consented to run for Governor in 1864 after saying that I did not want the office. What I said was true. But I overcame my wishes because the report had gone out that my withdrawal was due to my indifference to McClellan. In 1868 I had no alternative but to accept a Presidential nomination which I did not want, or compel the widely-scattered delegates to come together and make another choice. My weakness, or wavering, or whatever you choose to call it, in those two instances, has created the impression that I seek office by declining it. I hope to live long enough to dispel that idea. I am deeply grateful to my Democratic friends for the many honors they have conferred upon me, and to the end of my days I will try to serve them to the full extent of my ability, but not as an officeholder."

Nobody who knows Gov. Seymour questions the sincerity of his utterances, but all of his friends feel that it is a great pity that he should withdraw himself from active public duties. He never looked in better health than now. He stands erect, and walks with a firm, elastic tread. He will be 69 in May, but many men at 60 look older than he. He is the junior of Gov. Tilden in appearance, though his senior by four years in actual age. His interest in political affairs shows no signs of abatement. He follows the course of events with the closest attention, comes frequently to Albany, visits New York occasionally, and is always ready to discuss questions of importance. But he seems to have banished effectually from his mind the expectation, the hope, or even the desire of being President of the United States. To one who wrote to him saying, "If you are elected Governor this year you will be our candidate for President next year," he replied: "You tell me that by getting into the frying-pan this year, I can get into the fire next year. I respectfully decline both propositions."

There has been no Governor since Horatio Seymour's time to eclipse the large social and political reputation which he established. Nor is his popularity confined to the Democratic party. The Republicans, almost without exception, speak of him in the most flattering terms, and some of them go so far as to declare that if he were the Democratic candidate for President they would support him, as against Grant or any of the Grant school of politicians. But when Gov. Seymour's attention was called to these utterances he said: "It means simply that the Republicans have accepted in good faith my announced determination not to seek or accept an office. They are willing to treat me now with the same consideration that they treat other private citizens, overlooking my mistakes and praising that which seems to merit praise. Those who strive for power must pay the penalty which attaches to its possession. If in my retirement I can advocate what appears to me to be the true principles of government, without provoking the wrath of our opponents, it is an additional reason why I should not destroy that opportunity for usefulness. For it is undoubtedly true that the kindly feeling that you say exists toward me would immediately vanish if I were to appear as an office-seeker. But this talk savors of egotism. It is enough to say that I am getting to be an old man, and that in choosing a private station I have tried to consult the public welfare as well as my own tastes. Be that as it may, however, the choice is irrevocable."

AN ENGLISH MURDERER.

One of the Most Remarkable Criminals of the Day.

The telegraph reports the execution at Leeds, England, on Tuesday last, of Charles Peace, the notorious burglar and murderer, recently convicted of the murder of Arthur Dyson, a civil engineer, at Bannercross, on the 29th of November, 1876.

Charles Peace was one of the most interesting criminals of the time. He first became known to the English police under the name of Ward, in October last, when he was captured in the act of committing a burglary at Greenwich, and found to be identical with the terror of South London, a burglar living in a decent sort of way—nay, in actual ease and refinement at Peckham. Then the detectives, tracing some articles of stolen property, found that they had been given to a woman alleged to be his wife; her they traced to Sheffield, where she was taken. It then occurred to one of their number that this bold desperate man who had so long defied detection and who had relations with Sheffield might also be Charles Peace, who was "wanted" in the latter town for the mysterious Bannercross murder, committed in November, 1876. Peace had long entertained an infatuated passion for Mrs. Arthur Dyson, an American woman residing in Sheffield, and had so harassed her with his demoniac persistency that she and her husband, an Englishman, before whom, whenever he approached, Peace fled, resolved to change their residence. No sooner had they gone to Bannercross Terrace than Peace appeared there, coming out of the house where they had taken their lodgings, and saying, "You see I am here to annoy you wherever you go." On the 29th of November, at night Peace accosted her in the yard, showing a pistol and saying, "Speak or I'll fire." She called her husband and Peace ran away; the husband pursued him closely and the fugitive shot him dead, disappearing instantly, not again to be seen. The burglar Ward was identified as the murderer Peace. He was tried and convicted.

On a recent trip with the jail wardens from London to Sheffield, the warders incautiously opened the window, when their prisoner Peace sprang out head formost with such rapidity that one of the keepers could barely catch him by one foot. There he hung, kicking the warder furiously in the face with his other foot, the other keeper, unable to reach that window, endeavoring to signal to the guard—of course the communicating cord would not work—and the train rushing along at the rate of fifty miles an hour. For a space of two miles the struggling murderer was carried thus, when the lace of his boot broke and he tumbled out, being hurt so badly that he could not escape capture, and yet not so badly as to afford him any hope of eluding the hangman. The train was stopped after it had run another mile or so and the warders running back, found their prisoner just recovering from a swoon and striving to work off the handcuffs he wore.

A SINGULAR TYPE OF CHARACTER.

Peace was a man of a type in some ways unusual among violent criminals, a man with something of the artist organization about him, which is usually accompanied by sensitiveness, and is often supposed to be inconsistent with the callousness which is the most marked characteristic of Peace. He was a very fair musician, making himself a local renown as a "village Paganini," who played well upon one string. He was a good carver and glider, and very proud of his proficiency in those arts, which he displayed even in prison, once carving the wood pulpit for the prison chaplain. His favorite device in prison, indeed, for obtaining lenient treatment was to exhibit a kind of universal "handiness," which conciliated the officials, until, though he had once headed a mutiny, he twice obtained remissions of his sentences. He was a mechanician of some skill, having himself invented and made the false arm on which he greatly relied to conceal his crimes, as no one would suspect a one-armed burglar, and if advertised he would be described as a one-armed man. Throughout the history of his life, which is mainly derived from himself, we find no trace of generosity or mercy, such as was attributed to the old highwayman, and a spirit of almost animal ferocity, shown to all who interfered with him, rare even in the criminal class, and the more noteworthy because Peace had that love for living pets which is supposed to suggest tenderness of nature. He was, in fact, a cynic from the beginning, and exulted in his harshhood in defying the right. Originally hard, an egotist, entirely callous to others' suffering, with a savage temper—he boasted to his mistress that his father was a wild beast tamer, that he had learned the secret, and that he would tame her. He was intoxicated to find that his special quality, his perfect courage, gave him command in all scenes of crime of his natural cleverness, and enjoyed his feats in burglary as an artist enjoys realizing his thoughts. He made burglary his business, neither drank nor wasted money; and it is one of the strange facts of his career that he was for part of his latter life a comparatively well-to-do man. He had perfect courage, great inventiveness and unusual thrift, and used all those instruments of happiness in order to be a completely unsuccessful criminal, who never secured even the fidelity of the women he led astray who passed half his manhood in penal servitude and ended it under the gallows.

Restitution After Over Half a Century.

[From the Carthage (N. Y.) Republican.]

Fifty-two years ago Mrs. R. K. Knowles (then Miss Wealthy Hubbard) of Champion, purchased of a lady some straw for a bonnet. The transaction was forgotten by Mrs. Knowles until a few days ago, when she received a letter from the lady of whom she purchased the straw containing $5. The woman, who is now a resident of Wayne county, N. Y., wrote that she cheated Mrs. Knowles in the measurement; that she experienced religion twenty years ago, since which time her conscience has troubled her very much. She sent the $5 to make the matter right, and hoped that she might be forgiven.

The Grant Movement.

[Washington Post.]

The Stalwarts insist that they must have Grant in 1880 to "rebuild the Republican party." Let us see how that party grew under Grant's fostering care. When he came in, on the 4th of March, 1869, there were 63 Republicans to 9 Democrats in the Senate, and the Republicans had a majority of 164 in the House. Before Grant's second term expired the Radical majority in the Senate was reduced to 15, and the Democrats held the House by a majority of over 70. That would indicate a rare genius for party building.

Had Twins at Sixty.

[Rledsville (N. C.) Times.]

Aunt Phillis, an old negro woman, living at Biggus Powell's, six miles below Yanceyville, on the Yanceyville and Milton road, has just given birth to twins. Phillis is sixty years of age. The funniest is the old woman stoutly persists that they had no father. There is an excellent mineral spring on Mr. Powell's land, and the old woman insists that it came from drinking Mr. Powell's mineral water.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Selection of Delegates in Accordance With the Request of County Committee.

Correspondence Between Chairman Patterson and D. O. Barr, Esq.

The following correspondence between Hon. S. F. Patterson, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and D. O. Barr, Esq., explains itself:

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS,
COR. FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.
February 22, 1879.

D. O. BARR, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The Democratic County Committee, at a meeting held this day, passed the following resolution in regard to your candidacy for State Treasurer with great unanimity:

WHEREAS, the next Democratic State Convention has but one officer to nominate, that of State Treasurer, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee in convention assembled indorse the candidacy of D. O. Barr, Esq., of this county, as a gentleman eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that office, and in doing so pledge him our undivided support, and in substantial recognition of our esteem hereby authorize him to select from the different Senatorial and Representative districts a delegation of his own choice.

I deem it my duty to notify you of the action of the committee, and cordially wish that you may be nominated, as I believe the action of the committee meets the entire approval of the Democracy of this county.

Very respectfully, &c.,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON.

PITTSBURGH, February 28, 1879.

Hon. S. F. Patterson, Chairman Democratic County Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d inst., communicating the resolution adopted at the late meeting of the Democratic County Committee, indorsing my candidacy for State Treasurer and authorizing me "to select from the different Senatorial and Representative districts" the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, from this county.

My warmest acknowledgments are due to the Democratic County Committee for their cordial indorsement and expression of confidence in my political and personal integrity. The fact that the Committee meeting was so largely attended and by representative Democrats from every part of the county, adds to the force of its kindly and generous expression.

I can only say that should the choice of the Committee be confirmed by the State Convention of the party and by the people of the State at the polls, the confidence will not be misplaced, in so far as it can be met by a rigid compliance with the law on my part, or a determination to administer the trust solely in the interests of the Commonwealth and the taxpayers. I would not accept the office trammeled by other pledges or obligations.

In carrying out the request of the Committee to select the delegates to the State Convention, I will consult the wishes, so far as I may be enabled to ascertain them, of the Democracy of the various Senatorial and Representative districts, and will communicate the selections to you at the earliest practicable day.

Again thanking the Committee for the cordiality and unanimity of its indorsement, and yourself for the courteous and flattering manner in which you communicated its action,

I am, very respectfully,
D.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood S

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 8, 1879

ALL HONOR TO THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned at noon yesterday, leaving the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Army Appropriation bills unacted on. An extra session will be necessary, and it is reported from Washington that Mr. HAYES will issue the call convening it for the 18th of March—a week from next Tuesday.

There will be discussion as to the responsibility for the extra session, but that point is immaterial. The two great political parties, represented by the Senate and the House of Representatives, were irreconcilably opposed to each other on fundamental principles of government, and compromise was impossible. The Democrats insisted on free and honest elections, the absence of the bayonet from the polls, and the abrogation of odious test oaths in the Federal courts at the South that would dishonor an Asiatic despotism. In all the history of the party, from the time THOMAS JEFFERSON arrayed it in hostility to the alien and sedition law and other stretches of Federal power, the Democracy has never championed nobler principles—vital with the essence of political liberty and a free suffrage—than those on which the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority of the Senate have now taken their stand. That the country will sustain them, we do not have the shadow of doubt.

The Presidential theft of 1876 will not be repeated in 1880. That is what the action of the Democracy in Congress means. Prevention of fraud is now within our power. Two years ago it was too strongly intrenched to be stayed or cured.

The Republicans in the position they have taken turn back the dial of history and plant themselves on the bitter and proscriptive legislation that followed the war. They would control elections by partisan Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, backed by Federal troops. They would pack juries by retaining test oaths, so that verdicts would be made to order and the liberty of the citizen become the sport of partisan judges.

The Democracy are sure of the people on these great issues, for they have already passed upon them. For four years and over the people have voted North and South they are weary of the war, its memories and its oppressions. But the Republican Bourbons will neither learn or forget. It will not be a solid North against a solid South, but the common sense, patriotism and liberality of the nation against the narrow spirit of sectional hatred in the field to subvert the most sacred landmarks of constitutional liberty.

J. D. AND THE REPUBLICANS.

JEFF DAVIS was trotted out by the Republican Senators on Sunday night, and converted into a sort of a conduit through and around which they spread their venom over the South. It came about on the bill to pension the survivors of the Mexican war, which General SHIELDS had succeeded in grafting as an amendment on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. HOAR of Massachusetts, moved to amend by excluding JEFFERSON DAVIS from the benefits of the bill. This was a sneaking way to defeat the measure, to which HOAR is naturally opposed. The Mexican war, which added an empire to the Union, and covered the American army with glory, was bitterly opposed in HOAR'S State, which refused to comply with President POLK'S requisition for a regiment of troops as the quota of the State. CALEB CUSHING and a son of DANIEL WEBSTER, indignant at such disloyalty, succeeded in organizing and equipping a regiment by private subscription. The precedent of Massachusetts in refusing its quota served the border States' Governors when Mr. LINCOLN issued his call for 75,000 three months men, in the spring of 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS some months ago, wrote a manly letter to a Congressman, urging this pension bill, as a debt due by the nation to the survivors of the Mexican war, and asking that his name should not stand as a bar to its passage. He would not claim or accept a pension.

The debate in the Senate on HOAR'S amendment was highly peppered and all the Southern Senators who replied to his taunts, declared they were equally responsible with DAVIS for the war and its conduct. DAVIS was simply selected as the leader because the South reposed confidence in his civil and military abilities and personal integrity. LAMAR characterized HOAR'S amendment as a "wanton insult" towards Southern Senators, for which EDMUNDS, who was in the chair, called him to order. "I suppose," said LAMAR, "it is in order to fling insults and out of order to hurl them back." He appealed from the decision of the chair, and the Senate by 15 to 27 reversed EDMUNDS' ruling. The first setback he has got for years.

All this uproar about JEFF DAVIS getting a pension was an afterthought on the part of the Republicans, and probably intended to close out their rule in the Senate by a bloody shirt fusillade. In the first place the most of them voted for General SHIELDS' pension bill without once thinking of JEFF DAVIS, which shows there was no imminent danger of getting his finger into the Treasury even if he wanted to. Then, the idea of making a fight on JEFF DAVIS to kill the bill, occurred to HOAR, who was one of the patriots in the rear during the Mexican war who would have "welcomed our army to hospitable graves," if he had had the courage or opportunity.

Sensible people North and South are willing DAVIS should pass away to his place in history, in the most quiet and undemonstrative way; and we imagine the Republican Senators are doing the very thing of all others that he desires, in putting the whole load of the Southern rebellion on his shoulders and offering him up as a vicarious offering for the sins of the Confederacy. They are martyrizing him, and just in proportion as he is assailed will the Southern people revere and honor him. That is human nature, and it is all the more human nature because JEFFERSON DAVIS is the representative of a lost cause, in which his followers run into the millions, including some of the bravest and best as well as some of the worst of men.

The amendment excluding DAVIS by name from the benefits of the bill was carried by one majority, and as HOAR intended, defeated the pension bill, for members from the South, whose votes were necessary to pass it, could hardly vote to single out JEFFERSON DAVIS in this small potato way for contumely and reproach. DAVIS' name cannot be erased from the history of the Mexican war, nor the fact that his personal bravery at the head of the Mississippi rifles helped save "old ZACH" at Buena Vista.

This action of the Republican Senators will bring the blush to Northern soldiers. No one cares for JEFF DAVIS; but there is an instinctive feeling against striking a man a needless blow when he is down or insulting one who has no place to respond. They have defeated the Mexican pension bill by skulking behind JEFF DAVIS' water proof cloak. It is in marked contrast with the action of the "Confederate brigadiers" in voting the arrearage of pensions to the Northern soldiers.

TEMPTATIONS OF A SURPLUS.

The River and Harbor bill as it passed the House was big enough in all conscience, but the Senate added a couple of millions, and, as agreed on by the Conference Committee, it appropriates about seven millions, or a million and a half more than was in the House bill. The statement is that the conference bill gives $100,000 to the Davis Island dam, which, with the $150,000 unexpended of the former appropriation, will give $250,000 to the enterprise. There is also in the bill $150,000 for the general improvement of the Ohio river. The battle between the coal men and the iron interest has been hotly contested both at home and in Washington, and the manufacturers come out decidedly victorious.

There is need of a radical reform in the river and harbor appropriations, but we do not see how it can be reached until we get a President who will recur to Democratic principles and veto appropriations not strictly national in their character. The appropriation bill for rivers and harbors is now made up by members of Congress on the principle of "you help my 'deestrict' and I will help yours." To secure appropriations for objects of a strictly national character, it is necessary to put in money for creeks and rivers that don't amount to enough to invite local movements towards their improvement. The most successful beggar for his district, these days when money is voted by the millions, is accepted as the most popular and useful representative. This logic has demoralized the great body of our public men, as to the limitations of their duties at the National capital. Not long since, ex-Senator TOOMBS of Georgia, referring to the way money is lavished on the solicitation of Congressmen, said he gloried in the fact that in his long service at Washington he had never asked for a dollar for his district. This boast would kill off a Congressman instanter these days, yet when we gauge it by the fact the general government is neither an elemosinary institution or a commercial partnership, it becomes the correct view of the matter. There are districts on the seaboard, on the lakes and the great rivers, where large appropriations are necessary to protect the foreign commerce from which the government receives most of its revenues, and it is a duty to vote money for them, but there are others where every cent of money voted is a grab, pure and simple.

We believe there is a stiff appropriation in the River and Harbor bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Allegheny river below the mouth of French creek (Franklin). Of course it is the proper thing we should get off with some of the swag when every body else is loading up, but the navigation of the Allegheny is a thing of the past, is not likely ever to be renewed, and there is no demand that it should be. The $10,000 was simply introduced as a bait to catch the votes of Representatives and Senators for jobs of a similar character in other States.

The trouble is we are raising too much money for the uses of the Federal Government, and one of the best ways to secure a more prudent and economical administration, is to cut off the supplies by reducing taxation. If there was a thousand millions of surplus there would be demands for every dollar of it. Whereas if there was no surplus, Uncle SAM'S garments would be cut according to the available cloth. While in individual or business affairs it is best to have a balance in bank over and above necessary drafts on one's resources, in governmental affairs it is always safer to face a deficiency than a surplus in the Treasury. Cut down the Federal taxes. Economy will follow as the logical and inevitable result. In this view one of the wisest acts of the late Congress was to reduce the tobacco tax.

A BRAVE AND HONEST HOUSE.

It is the concurrent testimony of pretty nearly everybody who has been looking on at Washington the last two weeks, that never before were the schemes of the lobby so summarily beaten away as by the House which closed its existence yesterday. The ROACH subsidy, the Texas Pacific subsidy, all the railroad grabs, the Patent bill (a big thing), a mammoth printing job, Boss SHEPHERD'S postoffice job, Southern claims, and a dozen other schemes to get money out of the Treasury for the benefit of individuals and corporations, were defeated. The New York *Herald* makes these admissions:

It is but justice to say of the present Democratic House that, in spite of its theoretical errors on questions of finance, it has been remarkably free from complicity with corrupt jobs, and that it has been sincere, consistent and successful in maintaining sound principals of economy. The House has reason to be proud of its record on this great head of legislative duty.

And the *Evening Post*, referring to the defeat of the ROACH subsidy, says:

This single act will go far to atone for many mistakes. The so-called popular branch of Congress—popular meaning in this relation often demagogic—has administered a sharp and deserved rebuke to the more conservative Senate—as it used to be called.

What the *Herald* and *Post* set down as financial mistakes—the Silver bill for instance—were demanded by the country and are approved by it to-day.

The House of Representatsves has been under Democratic control for four years, and opposition to subsidies and corporation legislation, have been the distinguishing characteristics of its action. Prior to that, the Republicans ruled the roost in Congress for twelve years, and neither in the history of this or any other nation, can a parallel be found for the corrupt, jobbing, extravagant and profligate legislation for which that party is exclusively responsible. They permitted the theft of an empire by land grabbing corporations and gave away hundreds of millions of bonds and money in the shape of subsidies. It was an era of unprecedented pro fligacy waste and dishonesty.

In comparison, the four years of Democratic supremacy in the people's branch of the National Legislature, recalls the best days of the Republic.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The specially called sessions of Congress have been six in number, as follows:

First—1797—Special session called by JOHN ADAMS to meet May 15, 1797, to provide for the threatened French war.

Second—1837—Special session called Deputy Marshals. Cost of Supervisors, $101,621; of Deputy Marshals, $65,202. Total cost in 1878, adding fees, $202,291, and the distribution among the States was much the same as in 1878. But this is not all, for the Attorney General has this year asked Congress to appropriate $250,000 to supply a deficincy of funds for this service of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. He wants nearly half a million of dollars for last years' operations alone. Talk of a free ballot is sheer nonsense, when the public treasury is plundered in this way to perpetuate the rule of a political party.

Few Republicans have now the brazen effrontery to claim, as they once did, that these laws are in the interest of honest elections. That pretense has fallen to pieces. They are in the interest of a political party and to promote the success of machine politicians by such frauds as have been practiced in Philadelphia and intimidation and outrage like that of DAVENPORT'S in New York.

Elections free and honest, clear of intimidation and the corrupt use of the public moneys on controlling them, is the basis on which American institutions rest. The House is in the direct line of its duty in demanding repeal. Repeal may not give the people indemnity for the crimes of 1876 but it will be secure against their repetition in 1880.

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad the magnitude of its statement of receipts and expenditures, reads like the balance sheet of an empire. The gross revenue of the lines east of Pittsburgh last year was in round numbers $31,600,000, and expenses $18,500,000 and on the lines west of Pittsburgh $8,600,000 income, to $7,600,000 expenses, making a total of over forty millions income, and over twenty-six millions expenses, within the control of this one corporation, setting aside the business of six other important railroad companies in the West in which the Pennsylvania is largely interested but which retain their individual organization. It was not until 1850 that the annual revenues of the United States passed the line of forty millions of dollars now attained by this great corporation.

The number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh during 1878 was 12,792,305, a decrease of 215,000 from 1877. The importance of the local traffic of the road is shown by the fact that the average distance traveled by each passenger in 1878 was 27 3-10 miles. In connection with the passenger business 972,008 pieces of baggage were handled during the year, and of this amount but *one piece* was actually lost! This seems to demonstrate the perfection of management and discipline.

The magnitude of the freight business over the passenger traffic is shown by the fact that out of $31,600,000 receipts of the year, on the lines east of Pittsburgh, but $7,255,000 was from passengers, while about twenty-three millions came from the freight traffic. The company, including its own fuel and material, moved 11,627,228 tons of freight in 1878 including 5,007,811 tons of coal. The freight movement showed the encouraging fact of an increase of 11 4-10 per cent. compared with 1877. This certainly marks an improvement in business, and shows we are on the ascending scale. There is hardly any better test than railroad business.

On the New Jersey leased lines, between Philadelphia and New York, the freight and passenger receipts last year were about equal. The first class passenger receipts were $3,513,997 against $3,176,596 on the whole of the main line and branches from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. We presume there is no railroad line in the country that shows the same proportion of passenger receipts as the New Jersey roads.

The gross earnings of the main line (358 miles) from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 1878, were $48,850.32 per mile, while the cost of operating was 52 91-100 per cent. of receipts.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Census bill passed Congress. The Supervisors (150 in number) are to be appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

THE Legislature has been in session two months, has passed four or five bills, and created a few additional offices for the benefit of the politicians.

THE arrears of pensions disbursed from the Pittsburgh agency to pensioners in Western Pennsylvania, it is estimated will aggregate $1,450,000.

MR. HAYES signed the River and Harbor bill. The coal interest was ruffled into temporary gladness by a report he would pocket the bill.

CHAIRMAN DEWEES of the National Committee, is prophecying about 1880 much as he did about Pennsylvania last summer. His arithmetic is based on gush.

THE Democrats and Greenbackers united, on Tuesday, carried the city election at Portland, Maine. This is the first time the Republicans have failed for years.

THURMAN was voted for by the Democrats Tuesday as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, but FERRY was elected. The Judge will take the place, however, at the extra session.

ZACH CHANDLER says JEFF DAVIS took the oath with a lie on his lips. That ZACH generally smacks his lips when he takes the oath, is the observations of Captain BOB SHORTY of the mackeral brigade.

THE Republicans of the House achieved two great triumphs at the close of the session. They saved ROBESON from prosecution for malfeasance in office and SEWARD from impeachment for disgraceful corruption in China.

MIZZER CHANDLER made his maiden speech on Sunday night in the Senate. He let the British lion alone, but hurled anathema at J. D. that made people's flesh quiver and the ghost of the C. S. A. sink into the capitol crypt. Cold tea was what ailed old ZACH.

BLAINE'S indignation at THURMAN was caused by the latter telling the parliamentary bully to "sit down, sit down, sir," when he persisted in interrupting THURMAN'S speech. BLAINE is not rampaging down the aisles of the House these days with an applauding crowd at his heels.

BLAINE and THURMAN had it hot and heavy in the Senate yesterday morning. BLAINE said if it was not because of THURMAN'S age he would settle matters outside, which silliness shows BLAINE hard pushed. THURMAN should summon the Mulligan Guards, armed with JIM'S correspondence with railroads marketing for Speaker's rulings.

THE appropriation bill for arrearages of pensions provides twenty-five millions for that purpose; by the bill pension agents are allowed thirty cents for each application; the clause excepting pensions granted by special act from the benefits of arreages was stricken out; no case of arrearages is allowed to date back of actual disability; and all applications for arrears must be filed by July 1, 1880.

THE jargon is getting quite common among the advocates of a "strong government" that Congress is a sort of useless and embarrassing attachment to our institutions. These pitiful snobs would cringe the knee to any despotism that would decorate them with a bit of ribbon. They never understood, or else have forgotten the alphabet of free representative government. The iron rule of BISMARCK or the CZAR would suit them best.

AT the last White House diplomatic reception the press were admitted by card, but no farther than the vestibule. This really means that the 150 invited members of the press were allowed the privilege of the White House hall and scrutiny of the titled company through the cracks of the parlor doors.—*Graphic.*

No President with a soul above a lackey would do a thing of this kind. It was his right to exclude members of the press or any one else, but to invite them to the vestibule—faugh! HAYES is said to be saving $40,000 a year of his salary.

WESTERN Union stock has not been much affected by the passage of the Railway telegraph bill. It sold last week at 105⅞, higher than it had ever before sold, although on Saturday it fell to 104¾. The New York *Exchange*, hostile to the Western Union, speaking of the possibilities under the new law says:

A new telegraph company may be formed by a union of the lines owned by the different trunk lines of railway not including the New York Central, with such additional telegraph lines as may be found necessary, at an actual cash outlay of less than $2,000,000, which will be able to do practically all the profitable telegraph business of the country; and it is the evident design of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Erie companies, together with any other railroad companies that may decide to unite with those mentioned, to form such a company as soon as practicable after the present bill has become a law.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Satisfied with the Political Record They Have Made.

General Impression the Extra Session Will Be Long and Exciting.

Speculation Relative to House Organization and Senate Committees.

THE EXTRA SESSION TO BE LONG AND STORMY.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Chandler remarked to-night that the future looked stormy. He declared that the Republicans would not now yield anything which the Democrats have insisted on. This is the general sentiment of Republican Senators.

The opinion is freely expressed that Congress will be almost continually in session from March 18 to March 4, 1880, and Zack Chandler thinks until March, 1881. Both parties are mustering their forces in the struggle for possession of the Government.

The townsfolk are, of course, delighted. The prospect of nine dull months has been blue enough. They have been praying for an extra session, and they are delighted. Members of the next Congress are generally glad the President has seen fit to call the extra session so early. The length of the session depends upon how much time it takes to organize the next House, and whether or no the President vetoes the bills regarding the obnoxious election laws, which the Democratic Congress will certainly pass before it sends the Legislative and Army bills to the President. Now that the fight is over, the Democrats generally seem satisfied with the situation. Some of the longest-headed Republicans now admit that they have made a mistake in forcing up as the topmost issue the question of Federal interference in State elections.

THE RESULTS AND THE PROSPECTS.

Among important measures which have become laws this session are the bill reducing the tax on tobacco and amending Internal Revenue laws, the Census bill, the bill to aid in refunding the National debt by authorizing the issue of small Treasury certificates, the bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases, and the bills providing for the payment of arrears of pensions, the River and Harbor bill, and the bill increasing the pay of letter carriers. The appropriation of $7,000 to Mrs. Taylor did not fail, being in the Sundry Civil bill, which became a law.

Among the measures which made more or less progress, but failed of enactment this session are the following: The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill; the army appropriation bill; the bill to regulate inter-State commerce; the "steamboat bill;" the Geneva award bill; the bill to establish postal savings banks; the bill to repeal the specie resumption act; the bill granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican war; the "sugar bill;" the bill to restrict Chinese immigration; the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of disloyal claims; the bill to provide for the enforcement of the eight hour law; the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department; the Mississippi levee bill and the bill providing for commission on the improvement of the Mississippi; the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; the Brizilian mail service bill; the bill to regulate the transportation of animals by railroads; the bill to devote the proceeds of sales of public lands to educational purposes; the bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain lines of telegraph for commercial purposes; the Burnside Committee's army reorganization bill; the bill to revise the patent laws; the Japanese and Chinese indemnity fund bills; the various measures reported from the House committee on banking and currency; and many other financial bills both in the House and Senate; all bills beside those specified above proposing aid in lands or bonds for the construction of railroads, canals, etc.; a large number of bills on calendars affecting local interests of more or less importance, and several hundred reported from committee for the relief of private claimants, besides thousands of others which were left untouched in the files of the committee rooms.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House of Representative during the Congress which has just expired is 6,826; and the total for the Senate is 1,936.

Among important measures which failed is the Jones Railroad Telegraph bill, which was an amendment to the Army bill, and went down with it; the Mississippi River Commission, which failed between the two Houses for want of time to act on unimportant amendments; the Northern Pacific Extension, Southern Pacific, and in fact all the subsidy schemes.

It is generally believed that all the measures which failed for lack of time will be enacted during the extra session. Captain Cowden's measure for the improvement of the Mississippi failed, but Cowdon is not discouraged and will be on hand at the coming session. He thinks he has killed the levee job, which is glory enough for one session.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZATION.

It is too early yet to gossip about the organization of the next House, though Randall's friend are giving out that the Democrats will organize it in one day. This is utterly improbable. The Greenback members-elect, who are still here, held a conference to-day, and renewed their vows to stick together and nominate a candidate of their own. Mr. Randall, of course, will make an earnest fight for the Speakership, and his most prominent competitor spoken of to-night is Mr. Blackburn. Congressman Caldwell of Alabama, who ran against Adams for Clerk two years ago, is again in the field, and has been several weeks making an active canvass. There is no real opposition yet developed to John G. Thompson.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

There is considerable speculation on the probable composition of the next Senate, the most reliable of which is that Bayard will be Chairman of the Finance Committee, Saulsbury of Privileges and Elections, Eaton of Foreign Affairs, Thurman of the Judiciary, Gordon of the Commerce, Johnson of Agriculture, McPherson of Manufacturers, Randolph of Military Affairs, White of Naval Affairs, Maxey of Post-offices and Postroads, McDonald of Public Lands, Coke of Indian Affairs, Withers of Pensions, Cockrell of Claims, Harris of District of Columbia, Kernan of Patents, Garland of Territories, Lamar of Railroads, Wallace of Laws, Ransom of Library, Hill of Public Buildings and Grounds, and either Davis (W. Va.), or Beck, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. Beck, if not given the Appropriation Committee will be Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

THE EMPLOYES

of the Senate and House are thoroughly disgusted at President Hayes' promptness in calling an extra session of Congress. But for this call they would have had a soft thing of it all summer, with no work to do but to sign their names to the pay rolls. Now they are not sure of anything after two weeks shall have elapsed. The Senate employes have reason to expect to be bounced. The House employes are not certain of retaining their places, because a new organization will doubtless have friends to reward. There is an active canvass going on already, the "ins" trying to make themselves solid, and the "outs" eloquently urging rotation in office. The President has made the time of canvass short. The candidates and their friends will make it sharp and active. Every train coming in for the next few days will bring patriots anxious to serve their country for a consideration.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Teller sub-committee will begin on the 19th inst. the inquiry into matters presented by Senator Thurman.

Horatio C. Burchard of Illinois, Director of the Mint, to-day took the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

Representative Hewitt of New York, Chairman of the Select Committee which investigated the labor question, says his report will not be ready before midsummer. He means to make it an exhaustive analysis of the labor problem. The report will make quite a printed volume.

THE OLD WORLD.

Bismarck's Gag Bill Certain to Fail.

Nineteen Persons Killed by a Mine Explosion in England.

GERMANY.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG ON THE PARLIAMENTARY BILL.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the debate on the Parliamentary Discipline bill in the Reichstag yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg, while emphatically disapproving the bill, announced in the name of free conservatives, that on second reading they would move the standing orders of the House, modified in accordance with some of its points.

The principal incident of the debate was a lively encounter between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lasker. The latter declared that never since the existence of the Reichstag has there been a single case where the proposed measures would have been applicable. The Federal Council had used much more offensive expressions than those which the Government sought to curb in the Reichstag. Bismarck himself had once used the word "lie." Herr Lasker declared the bill implied an attack on the constitution and the law. He appealed to the House to reject it and hold firm to the principal that nobody must be allowed to touch the Reichstag's solemn right to make its own regulations for the maintenance of its dignity.

Bismarck declared the Reichstag at liberty to accept such portions of the bill as it thought proper. He could only say to them *beneficia non obtrudumtur*. The time would come when the House would regard the bill more favorably. Despite the probable fate of the bill, it was the Government's duty to fulfill its responsibilities The rest concerned the House. As an instance of the necessity of some means of checking incendiary speeches in the House, Bismarck pointed to the fact that Hasselmann had, during the last session, threatened insurrection by the words, "Let the Chancellor remember the 18th of March, 1848." Bismarck continued: "The Government had hoped to find energetic support in combatting Socialism, but it had been mistaken." He did not think the struggle yet over, as was proved by the Breslau election. He proceeded to point to American regulations for securing propriety of debate in Congress, and concluded: "We trust you will stand by us in the fight against Socialism longer than the two years prescribed by the anti-Socialist law, with an energy which we expected of you at the time of the elections and of the attempts on the life of the Emperor, and that you will not be deceived by the momentary silence of Socialists. We cannot dispense with the support of the Reichstag, but do expect, that, if we remain in office, the question will be settled by a hostile vote on your part. We must go further in the same direction. We are entitled to have opinion as well as the Reichstag, and should be bad patriots if we acted in opposition to the dictates of our conscience."

In the Reichstag to-day, debate was concluded on the first reading of the Parliamentary Discipline bill, after rejecting, by a large majority the proposal to refer the bill to a committee. Only two groups of the Right voted for that course. The House then fixed debate on the second reading of the bill at the full sitting on Friday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

LONDON, March 5.—An explosion today in the Deep Drop pit killed 19 persons.

The Crown Prince of Germany will arrive in England to-day to attend the wedding of the Duke of Connaught with Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia. The Princess will arrive Tuesday next.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

SIGNOR FANFANI, the most eminent of Italian lexicographers, is dead.

THE loss by the burning of the Royal Castle at Terveuren, Belgium, is £40,000.

THE official list of Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory includes Dr. Newman.

BAVARIA objects to the adoption of a railway tariff, as proposed by the Imperial Government.

THE Governor of Thessaly telegraphs that a band of 500 Greeks crossed the frontier and destroyed the village of Kienlikienter.

THE damage by the storm in the Canton of Vande, Switzerland, is estimated at 4,000,000 francs. In the Lousaune district 400,000 trees were destroyed.

Sergeant Jasper of Fort Moultrie.

The Irishmen of Savannah propose to erect a monument to the memory of their countryman, the brave Sergeant Jasper, whose deeds during the Revolutionary war were among the most conspicuous and romantic of the struggle for independence in the Southern States. In June, 1776, during the assault by the British on Fort Moultrie, Jasper leaped over the ramparts in the hottest of the fight and, seizing the flag which had been shot away and had fallen outside, fixed it again in its place, which encouraged his comrades to prolonged resistance. He was offered a commission by Governor Routledge, but he declined it because, as "adversity had been his only schoolmaster, liberty his only schoolmistress," he could not mingle with those who were his "superiors in education and manners without exposing himself to deserved contempt." Governor Routledge thereupon presented him with his own sword, which he wore about his person. At another time twelve Americans, under the conduct of ten British soldiers, were on the road to Savannah, where they were to be tried under pretense that they had deserted the royal cause. Jasper and his comrade, Newton, followed their trail, and as the guard and prisoners stopped for water at a spring two miles from Savannah, the two men each seized a musket, shot two of the guards and dashed out the brains of two more with the butt ends of the guns, and getting possession of the remaining arms compelled the six others to surrender, and released the prisoners. In October, 1779, the French and Americans attacked Savannah and were repulsed. In the retreat Jasper saw the colors which Mrs. Elliott had given him, and which he had promised to guard until eternity, trailing in the dust. He seized them, and while bearing them along, fell and soon breathed his last.

COWHIDE AND PISTOL.

A Fatal Meeting Between Two Young Bloods of Richmond.

[Richmond (Va.) Special.]

About 9 o'clock Monday morning the vicinity of the fashionable shoe store of Messrs. Wingo, Ellett & Crump, corner of Tenth and Main streets, was thrown into a commotion by a horse whipping affair, which took place within the store, and which a couple of hours later resulted in a bloody tragedy at the tobacco factory of J. K. Coudrey, corner of Twenty-fourth and Main streets. The parties to the recontre, Mr. John E. Poindexter, and Mr. Charles C. Curtis, are both young men and of high social standing, and when, at 11 o'clock, one of them, Mr. Curtis, had been shot down with three pistol balls in his body, the greatest excitement ensued.

A few moments after 9 o'clock Mr. John Poindexter, accompanied by his brother, walked into the shoe store, and, approaching Mr. S. V. Carleton, a salesman, asked, "Is this Mr. Curtis?" Mr. Carleton replied, "No, sir. There is Mr. Curtis," pointing to that gentleman, who was behind the counter on the opposite side. Poindexter turned, went over to Curtis, and said, "You insulted a young lady on Saturday." Curtis replied, "I am not aware of it, sir, and if I did, I ask her pardon." Poindexter then, before Curtis had ceased speaking, drew from his bosom a horsewhip and began striking Curtis across the face and over the shoulders, the latter being still behind the counter. He administered probably a dozen severe blows.

About 11 o'clock Curtis and a friend entered the office of the establishment, where Poindexter was seated at his desk. They went up to an opening over Poindexter's desk, and Curtis demanded an apology for the injury he had done him this morning. Poindexter replied, "I have no apology to make you, sir." Curtis seemed to hesitate, but in a moment, with his friend, he pushed his way around and beside the counter, advancing on Poindexter, who turned his back to his desk and his face to his visitors. Again Curtis seemed to waver, but his friend demanded, "What did you come here for? Knock him down! Kill him!" Curtis then advanced upon him and Poindexter said, "Don't you strike me, I am armed; if you do I will kill you." Poindexter had now drawn his pistol, retreating towards the back part of the office. Curtis followed until he was close enough to strike Poindexter a heavy blow on his raised left arm. He had struck some three or four blows when Poindexter, with his arm still raised warding off the blows, began firing. The first shot took effect in the right breast, just below the nipple, the next two in the left breast, in the region of the heart, and the fourth in the forehead, just over the left eyebrow. The latter is said to have penetrated the brain. Curtis fell at the feet of his combatant, the blood pouring in such a volume from his wounds as to cover the floor of the office in a few moments. Six shots were fired in all, one of the balls passing through the coat sleeve of Captain A. M. Lyon, one of the members of the firm, who had witnessed the entire tragedy.

Poindexter, when he saw the body of Curtis weltering in his blood, threw up his hands and exclaimed: "My God, do something for this man! I did not want to kill him. Send for a doctor! do something for him!"

"Strange to say, the young man so terribly wounded did not die instantly, but lingered till half-past 7 o'clock to-night when he breathed his last. Several physicians rendered all the aid they could, and succeeded in conveying Curtis to his home, where he lay till his death, paralyzed and unconscious, surrounded by devoted and sorrowing friends, but whose attentions were powerless to avert death.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S FAMILY.

Something of a Jar but Now All Amicable.

[Paris Letter.]

Considerable interest has been evinced of late in the family relations of the new President of the French Republic. The telegrams announcing that Mme. Grevy had taken up her residence at the Palace of the Elysee surprised all those who knew that for many years the pair had been separated. It appears, however, that a reconciliation has been effected quite recently, and that Mme. Grevy will again play chess with her husband.

It has been generally believed that M. Grevy married in youth a girl of humble station and poor education, and that he had to lock her up in his cottage in the Jura. This is a mistake. Mme. Grevy was of much more refined family than her husband, and her relatives opposed the marriage for a long time. But though the match was one of love, the idea that his wife was bred to higher expectations than those of marrying a farmer's son made M. Grevy very intractable. He began to accuse the lady of frivolity. Another person took her place at the chess board, and Mme. Grevy left the family roof without being asked to return. Their quarrels began about chess and shooting, of which M. Grevy is passionately fond. His dislike of elegance in dress was a further cause of disagreement. Little by little a mutual dislike set in, and Mme. Grevy was left to live where she pleased, the husband being of too philosophical a frame of mind to carry the settlement of the question before the tribunals.

Mlle Grevy, the President's only child is a lady of 23 years of age, of brilliant intellect and unusual accomplishments. She is an admirable singer, painter, and sculptor. Her only drawback, in her father's eyes, is that she is too romantic. She tried to run away with Capoul some two years ago, and has since declared that she will not marry anybody else. The father has sternly opposed the match, and it may be that his reconciliation with her mother and his elevation to the Presidency may cause Mlle. Grevy to reconsider her intention to marry the man of her choice as soon as she reaches her twenty-fifth year, when, according to the French law, she can dispense with the consent of her parents.

The Angel of the Passover.

We have all read the simple biblical narrative relating how the angel passed over the land of Egypt, slaying the first-born in every house whose door posts were not sprinkled with the sacrificial blood. Each year that dread death angel, consumption, passes over our land, leaving, as the token of his fatal "passing over," thousands of blighted homes, whose first-born have been struck down in their youth and beauty. There is no scene so pitiful, so sad, as that of the death-bed of one of these victims tenaciously clinging to hope and planning for the future with the last pulse of expiring thought! Would it not be strange if the Creator had afflicted one-third of mankind with a disease for which there was no preventive, no remedy, no sacrificial blood to avert the fatal doom? That consumption is curable has been unquestionably proved by medical science. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases. For a detailed and complete account of its causes, symptoms, and method of treatment, read the article "Consumption" in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords the best facilities for the proper treatment of this disease. In climate, the locality is unsurpassed, as is shown by the Government statistics published under direction of the War Department.

On Saturday night about ten o'clock, a party of six or eight masked men called at the cabin of an old negro named Abe Wootten, living eight miles from Manchester, Tenn., and demanded admittance, which being refused they set fire to the cabin in two or more places. Finding that he and his family, a wife and four children, would be burned if they remained, the old man rushed out and was seized by the maskers, carried a hundred yards or so and shot to death. In the meantime the wife and children huddled near the dead body of the husband and father to remain till morning.

THE AGONY OVER.

Congress Adjourns but Without Completing Their Work.

The Last Hours Spent Mostly in Exciting Political Debate.

The President Calls an Extra Session for March 18.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following is a continuation of the proceedings of Sunday night's session, after the Senate had agreed, by a vote of yeas, 27; nays, 24, to reconsider the vote by which Shields' amendment, placing soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war on the same footing as soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 as to pensions, was agreed to.

The question recurring on Mr. Shields' amendment, Mr. MITCHELL moved to amend so that no person who served in the Confederate army, or occupied a civil office under the Confederate Government, shall be entitled to a pension under this act.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 26—a party vote, with the exception that Messrs. Conover and Patterson voted with the Democrats in the negative.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment, namely, "provided that no pension shall ever be paid under this act to Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Southern Confederacy."

Mr. GARLAND said the Government pensions Longstreet by a small postoffice in Georgia. A Republican Administration sent Governor Orr as Minister to Russia, and Moseby, who boasted he was Marion in a second war, to China as Consul. He felt satisfied that Jefferson Davis would scorn a pension. That gentleman did not ask it. He had served under Davis in a civil capacity. Davis was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war. His services were on record, and although they did not surpass they equalled those of Greece and Rome.

Mr. SHIELDS thought that by singling out Jefferson Davis from ten million people in the South was giving him a distinction greater than he deserved.

Mr. BAILEY said the country was to-day longing and wishing for peace, and he appealed to the Senators on the other side to do nothing to prevent it. The people of the South having lost all in war, were poor, and they desired to restore their industries.

Mr. MAXEY briefly spoke of the services rendered by Davis in the Mexican war, and said he would leave it for those who fought with him to pass judgment on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. THURMAN said the amendment asked him to single out Jefferson Davis for punishment when other men who went as far as he did were not only not punished, but have been appointed to the highest stations in the Government, and in this connection he might mention the names of Akerman, formerly United States Attorney General, the present Postmaster General Key, General Longstreet, Postmaster at Gainesville, Moseby of guerilla fame, all and many others of the same class, being appointed by the Republican administration. He saw on the bench, two men who were actively engaged in the Confederate service who were just as guilty as Jefferson Davis. The proposition before them came from the Senator of a State (Mass.,) whose treason had been more violent and longer than that of any other State in the Union. Mr. Thurman did not want to pick out Jefferson Davis as a Martyr, when all others who had acted with him walk the earth unchallenged.

Mr. HOAR said with regard to those who had been engaged in the Northern cause and been appointed to office, that they had acquiesced in the results of the war, and the people of the State he represented would always welcome those whose present controlling feeling were love of country.

INTERESTING PASSAGE BETWEEN LAMAR AND THE CHAIR.

Mr. LAMAR said he must confess his surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly, without provocation, flung this insult.

The CHAIR (Mr. Edmunds) called Mr. Lamar to order.

Mr. LAMAR—"How am I out of order?"

The CHAIR—"In personally characterizing remarks of Senators as insults."

Mr. LAMAR—"Then the Chair rules that Senators can insult other Senators, but when they return the blow it is out of order."

The CHAIR again called the Senator to order.

Mr. LAMAR said it was not out of order, and appealed from the decision.

The CHAIR—The Senator will take his seat until the decision of the Chair is ruled upon.

Several Senators demanded that the language of the Senator from Mississippi be taken down, which was done, and read at the desk.

The CHAIR submitted the question. The vote was—yeas, 15; nays, 27. The decision of the Chair was reversed.

Mr. LAMAR, this being declared in order, said that if his language was offensive or exceptional, it was withdrawn, for it was not his purpose to offend or wound the sensibilities of any of his associates on this floor. What he meant by his remark was that Jefferson Davis stood in the position he (Lamar) did with others, who believed in the right of a State to secede.

HOAR EXPLAINS.

Mr. HOAR (interrupting) said he wished to assure the Senator that in offering his amendment, he did not place him in the same position as Jefferson Davis.

LAMAR ON DAVIS.

Mr. LAMAR replied that the only difference between himself and Jefferson Davis was the latter's exalted character, prominent talents and well established reputation as a statesman, and patriot and soldier. His character of Mr. Davis caused him to be the chosen leader of the Southern people who enthusiastically followed him. Not one word has he uttered since the close of the war inconsistent with the greatness and glory of the republic. The Senator could point to no utterance which advised the South to cherish animosity or hostility o the Union, nor did he cherish hostility himself. The name of Davis would always be honored by the Southern people in company with those of Hampton and Washington.

To offer such an amendment required no courage nor magnanimity. It required no courtesy, but only a bitter, malignant feeling and a sense of personal impurity. Jefferson Davis had never counselled insurrection against the authority of this Government, and has uttered nothing inconsistent with the greatness and glory of the American Republic—he who was chosen to lead them in a cause they cherished, and his name will continue to be honored by all who participated with that great man in their loved cause. The people of the South drank inspiration from the fountain of constitutional liberty and government. We were fighting for it, and there can be no distinction between them and the man whom the Senator has selected to dishonor as a representative of the South.

DAVIS DOES NOT DESIRE A PENSION.

In conclusion, he caused to be read a letter of Jefferson Davis to a Representative in which the writer said he wished his name would be no bar to voting pensions to others than himself who fought in the Mexican war.

Mr. BLAINE, alluding to the remarks previously made by Mr. Thurman, asked who brought Jefferson Davis here to-night, and who brought him into Congress at diffrent times? No Republican has made reference to him. The other side had brought him here and asked Republicans to vote or remain silent. The Senator from Mississippi said that Jefferson Davis had never counselled insurrection since the close of the war. Why not pension a man who had shown such lenity, and that man was brought here as a compeer of Hampton and Washington, fighting in the same race and going down to posterity.

Mr. LAMAR, in reply to Mr. Blaine, said he had stated that his own position was that of all who acquiesced in the results of the war.

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether he understood the Senator to hold that the Government and Republican party were intolerant to those in the South who had taken part in the war.

Mr. LAMAR replied he certainly thought that the Government which emancipated a certain class of the South and excluded the Southern people from a share in their own Government was intolerant and ungenerous in putting them under the dominion of their former sloves.

Mr. BLAINE said the Government never discriminated against more than fourteen thousand persons in the South, and there was now scarcely a person there who was not relieved of his political disabilities. Jefferson Davis was a candidate for the office of Senator and expected to sit on the other side of the chamber, and next session the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) would be exercising his influence to have Davis' disabilities removed.

Mr. PATTERSON did not propose to punish Jeff Davis while all his followers had been pardoned.

Mr. HARRIS said if Jeff. Davis was guilty, then he and all who followed him were guilty of offenses charged. As to the purity of persoual character, Davis stands the peer of any Senator on the floor.

Mr. WALLACE, in a few remarks, insisted that the introduction of the subject came from the Republicrn side.

"HONEST" ZACHY'S SHIRT STILL BLOODY.

Mr. CHANDLER said that eighteen years ago, he and Jeff. Davis camo into the Senate together, and both at that time swore to support the Constitution of the United States. Davis had come from Pierce's cabinet, and when he took the oath, there was treason in his heart and perjury on his lips. He took an oath to support the Government he meant to overthrow. He (Chandler) considering the conduct of Davis during the war did not expect to hear eulogies on Jefferson Davis on the floor of the Senate. He was surprised to hear them, especially as every man, woman and child in the North believed Jeff. Davis to be a double dyed traitor.

Mr. COKE said Mr. Davis was no worse than he was, and very many others of the Southern people who selected him as a leader. He was not ashamed to vote for Mr. Davis anymore than he was to vote for any other man. "I was" said Mr. Coke "as much of a rebel as Jeff Davis."

DEBATE GROWING MORE ANIMATED.

At 4:30 A. M. Mr. CONKLING rose and explained the reasons which would justify him in voting against the whole bill, justifying his opposition on the ground, mainly, of impoverishment of the Treasury.

He was followed by Mr. SHIELDS, whom something in Mr. Conkling's speech about the Mexican war and its veterans had roused, and who spoke most feelingly, but sarcastically of Mr. Conkling's manner. He said he allowed no man to assume superiority over him. He was not accustomed to such things, and wouldn't stand it. He was particularly severe upon Mr. Conkling for declining to vote for the pensions. At 4:50 he ended and a brilliant passage at arms occurred between Messrs. Thurman and Conkling.

At 5:30 A. M, Mr. Morrill brought the Senate back to sober action by calling forth reflections upon the financial embarrassment the legislation of the past few days would bring upon the country, and was followed in the same direction by Mr. Windom. He claimed that in the ratio heretofore paid for pensions it will take $375,000,000 for pensions under this bill before the list dies out.

There was further discussion in which Messrs. Gordon, Windom, Ransom and Beck participated, the last named saying the Mexican Veteran amendment was voted in with the aid of the Republican votes, and that the bill was passed with fourteen Republicans. He wanted it to be understood the bill would now be the law of the land.

JEFF DAVIS' WISHES CONSULTED.

The Senate then voted on the amendment of Mr. Hoar to exclude Jefferson Davis from a pension as a Mexican veteran. It was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 22.

SHIELDS' AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Shields to pension Mexican veterans as amended on motion of Hoar, and it was disagreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 25.

The bill then passed—yeas, 44; nays, 3—Eaton, Garland and Hereford.

The post route bill came up again for consideration. The second section was stricken out, and the section remaining was read and passed.

Mr. ALLISON reported a disagreement on the Legislative Appropriation; the committee can agree on all but the political questions and an extra session is involved in these questions, which the two houses must settle. A new conference was ordered. Messrs. Windom, Allison and Beck were appointed the conferees thereon.

MATTHEWS' CASE.

MR. ALLISON made a report from the Select Committee appointed at the instance of Senator Matthews in June last. It concludes as follows:

"After full consideration they find, unanimously, the statements of Senator Matthews to be true, and that he had no connection with any real or supposed frauds in the election in Louisiana, and he has not been guilty of any corrupt conduct in any of the matters referred to in the testimony, while we cannot but regard his action in respect to James E. Anderson's effort to obtain an appointment to office, under the circumstances, as wrong and injurious to the public interest." The report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate at 7:20 adjourned till afternoon at 1 o'clock.

When the Senate reassembled, the Teller Committee was authorized to sit during recess to continue inquiry into the alleged violations of the Constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections. An executive session was then held.

When the doors were re-opened, a message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The Senate insisted upon its amendments and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

SEVERAL BILLS ADOPTED.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill providing for the taking of the tenth and subsequent censuses.

The amendments of the House were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Ills.) called up the House bill for the relief of soldiers and sailors becoming totally blind in the service of their country. Passed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill, submitted a report which was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MCMILLAN called up the bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported by the Southern Claims Commission. Discussed and passed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, submitted a report which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report but objection was made to present its consideration by Mr. EDMUNDS and it was laid aside temporarily.

The Senate then took a recess till eight o'clock P. M.

The Senate reassembled and took up the report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, and after debate, agreed to the Conference report—Yeas, 33; nays, 24.

Mr. ALLISON made a report from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing amendments to the River and Harbor bill, and it was agreed to.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. WINDOM reported that the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill had been unable to agree. The point on which the Conference was unable to agree was the proviso of the House fixing the pay of jurors in United States Courts, repealing the test oath, and also so much of the revised statutes as provides for the appointment of Supervisors of Election: The House took the position that the only condition on which an agreement could be made was that conferees on the part of the Senate should recede that point. The latter could not consent to this condition. He might say in reference to all the appropriation bills that they had all been agreed upon by both houses, except the bill he had referred to, the Army bill and Postoffice bill. Therefore, the Senate would see that all the items of appropriations relating to money to carry on the Government had been agreed to, and the only grounds of disagreement were contained in the Legislative provisions. For purpose of testing the sense of the Senate upon the subject, he moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, although the Senate Conferees did not believe it was possible to obtain an agreement upon Legislative provisions.

The Senate is still in session at the time of going to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a continuation of proceedings of Sunday night's session.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Reagan, Kenna and Hubbell the House Conferees on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) made a report from the Conference Committee on the Fortification bill. Agreed to.

A recess was then taken until ten o'clock Monday morning.

Upon reassembling and transacting some routine business of no special importance, Sunday's session closed.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order as of Monday's session.

THE SEWARD IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Mr. SPRINGER called up his resolutions for the impeachment of George F. Seward, the question being, will the House consider the case, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered. The House, by 132 yeas to 100 nays, decided to take the case up.

Mr CONGER tried to interpose a motion to refer the case to the Judiciary Committee, but the Speaker refused to recognize him, ruling that Mr. SPRINGER was entitled to the floor.

The report of the Majority Committee on Expenditures in the State Department was then read. It presents seventeen articles of impeachment against George F. Seward, and concludes with resolutions directing that said Seward be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; providing for the appointment of seven members to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach said Seward in the name of the House and the people of the United States, and for the appointment of seven managers to maintain and support the impeachment proceedings in the Senate.

The views of the minority were then read. They recite the difficulties of the Shanghai Consulate in the early years of Seward's administration of the office, (when he was young and inexperienced) the inadequacy of clerical assistance furnished him and his appropriation of certain consular fees to pay for additional clerical work. While the minority do not mean to approve that method, they say it had been known to and received the unqualified approval of the Government. They recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPORT ON SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. ATKINS presented the Conference report on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. He said the total estimate for items on the bill was about $32,500,000; that the bill as it passed the House appropriated about $17,000,000, and the Senate had added about $1,500,000, making the amount of the bill now about $18,500,000. The like bill last year was about $26,000,000.

Mr. HOOKER (Miss.) inquired whether the bill contained any appropriation for paying Deputy Marshals.

Mr. ATKINS replied in the negative.

The House then voted on the adoption of the report, and it was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 107. The negative votes were mostly by Democrats.

Consideration of the Seward impeachment case again came up, but was interrupted by a report from the Judiciary Committee, which Mr. Butler was prepared to make on Seward's withholding certain books of his Consulate.

Mr. SPRINGER insists the matter before the House, being a question of privilege, should not be thus set aside, and the Speaker sustained him in that position.

Arguments on the point were made by Messrs. BUTLER and BANKS, claiming that the question involved in the report was one in regard to the privileges of the House, and was therefore of the highest order of precedence.

After further discussion of the point in which the practices of courts of law were referred to, the Speaker said: "The Chair does not propose to discuss court practice in such proceedings as have been cited. The duty of the Chair is to administer rules only. If left to his own volition the Chair would prefer to go to the decision of the question that detains a citizen in custody, but the House has decided to consider the report presented by the gentleman from Illinois (Springer); that gentleman is on the floor discussing the question, and the rules do not allow him to be taken off the floor except in a manner as provided by the rules—That is, by a motion to adjourn, entering a motion to reconsider, or a conference report. The Chair therefore decides that it is not competent now for one committee to interfere with a report from another committee, when the gentleman who has made the first report is on the floor and declines to yield."

Mr. BANKS appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After further discussion the appeal was laid on the table—Yeas, 125; nays, 107.

REPORT ON RIVER AND HARBOR BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. REAGAN presented the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, and (after it was read) he proceeded to make some explanation of it. He admitted that the aggregate amount appropriated in the bill was about $7,000,000. It also contained a provision to pay $75,000 to Captain Eads for jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi and made some alterations in the terms in the contract with him, requiring the same depth as the original contract required, but not the same width, and also paying him for each foot of depth instead of each two feet. It also contained a provision for a bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock. He was questioned particularly about the Eads matter and made a long explanation on the subject.

Mr. HANNA demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report, remarking that that was the only mode members had of recording their protests against the bill. The ayes and nays were ordered and taken and resulted in yeas, 107; nays, 62. So the report was agreed to.

The House then took a recess till nine o'clock.

POST ROUTE AND DEFICIENCY BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House reassembled at the appointed hour.

The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. BLOUNT presented the Conference report on the Deficiency bill. The report was read and (without explanation) agreed to.

The Seward impeachment case was resumed and Mr. BUNDY concluded his argument and advocated sending the whole case to the Judiciary Committee and letting that Committee say whether articles of impeachment can be maintained, and if so, letting it formulate them.

Debate ensued and finally Mr. CONGER moved to lay the articles of impeachment on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 111; nays, 138.

THE REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. POTTER presented the report of his committee, the views of the minority and of one member (Butler).

Mr. BLOUNT presented the Conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill and it was adopted without explanation or debate.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee on charges against John I. Davenport, presented a report. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CONGER then insisted upon the reading of the reports presented by Mr. Potter.

Mr. SPRINGER (amid cries of "order" from the Republican side) said that it might be as well to do that as to do anything else. If the other side intended to fillibuster until twelve o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of preventing one of their party friends from being brought to the bar of the House, it could do so and take the responsibility for it.

The Potter report had to be withdrawn because Republicans insisted on having the report, with the views of the minority, read.

The minority report on the Seward impeachment case, referring the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee, was voted down by a vote of 98 to 120.

A separate vote was demanded on each of the seventeen articles of impeachment.

The question was then raised whether the vote should be taken first on the first article or on the general resolution of impeachment, the Republicans claiming the former and Mr. Springer insisting on the latter.

The SPEAKER decided in favor of Springer's position.

The question was taken up on the resolution of impeachment and there were yeas, 169; nays, 17, no quorum, the Republicans generally having declined to vote.

ARMY APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE FAIL TO AGREE.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) reported that the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill had not been able to agree.

The House is still in session at the time of going to press.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate agreed to the House bill appropriating $250,000 to the education of the blind, and took up the House bill providing for the organization of the Mississippi Improvement Commission for the deepening of that river and the protection of alluvial lands. It appropriates $250,000 for the payment of expenses and for surveys. The work is to be executed from time to time, as appropriations may be made for the purpose. Passed.

A CLOSING POLITICAL DEBATE.

Subsequently when the Appropriations were discussed, Senator Conkling placed himself on the record. He said they were told unless these provisions were repealed no appropriation bill was to pass at this session, and the next session the majority of the two Houses would virtually take the Government by the throat and refuse to let it breathe unless these provisions were surrendered. He, for one, was ready to meet that issue. They would not be repealed by his vote, be an extra session necessary or not.

Mr. THURMAN said no more important question in the time of peace was ever brought before the American Congress, for it involved not merely merit or demerit of the law which the House bill proposed to repeal, but also the rights, privileges and powers of the two branches of Congress and of the President. It was a question which had never been so sharply brought before the American Congress and the American people as it might be now. It was one which, sooner or later, must be decided. We were at the beginning perhaps, of a struggle that might last as long in this country as it did in the mother country, where it went on for two centuries before it was determined. It was not likely to last so long here, but it might last so long that every man in this chamber would rest in his grave before it was completed. It was a question whether the House of Representatives had a right to say they would grant supplies only on condition that grievances were redressed. They would say we represent the taxpayers of the Republic, and we only have the right to originate money bills which grant the money of the people. The Senate represents the State; we represent the taxpayers of the Republic, and we claim the right which the English House of Commons established, after a contest, the last two centuries. Now, this had been styled revolutionary, but he was not to be frightened from the consideration of these measures by unjust denunciation.

Mr. THURMAN then gave a brief resume of the struggle in Europe to make the voice of the people heard, and pointed out that the contest in England was not against monarchy alone, but against the House of Lords, and they established the rule that the House of Lords had no right to amend a money bill, but must accept or reject it in toto.

The Senate, Mr. THURMAN said, cannot be the representative of the taxpayers, as was the House. The power of the House to demand conditions on which to grant supplies is more likely to grow than to diminish. No danger is likely to result from it. On the contrary, it was more likely to make the Government acceptable to the people, and the Government of the people, administered for the benefit of the people. With regard to the law in regard to jurors, it was a disgrace to civilization. It made the selection of a fair jury impossible. The House now asked that a mode be adopted by which a fair and non partisan jury could be procured.

Mr. BLAINE said the bill to repeal section 820 of the Revised Statutes passed the Senate on the 30th of December, but for some cause or other could not be passed in the House, and this was the reason assigned for placing it in this bill.

Mr. GARLAND remarked that, as the section in question was repealed by a Republican Congress, but found its way to its Revised Statutes, placed there by a Republican Revisor, why did not a Republican Congress hasten to repeal the section? Why did not a Republican Congress hasten to repeal it at once.

The discussion being continued, Mr. MATTHEWS said he could not let the occasion pass without giving his solemn protest against the doctrines which had been urged on this floor for the first, time, he believed, in the history of the country, with reference to the parallel which had been drawn between the English House of Lords and the Senate, and the prerogatives of the House of Commons and the House of Representatives. He rapidly traced the history of and growth of English liberty from the time of the Magna Charta, and then pointed out that when our Government came to the foundation of our Constitution, they had before them the whole history of England's struggles for public liberty, and they recorded their interpretation of it in the written document which established the form and system of government in all its parts, representing the will of the peopeople, and yet it was alleged that the House of representatives only represented the whole people. Would representatives of popular rights, after deposing from its pedestal the dignity and independence of the Senate, put in the place of the chief executive officer a king, and have him crowned? He would ask, was the Senate to have no voice, no right to participate in legislation, for that was what was meant, and to be dictated to as inferiors and subordinates? They were equal partners with the House of Representatives in all duties and responsibilities of legislation, and were as well qualified to make up the grievances of the people.

Mr. HOAR said the sentiments uttered by the gentlemen on the other side well warranted the discussion protracted through the night and through the day. It was an attack upon the national life as well as upon the Constitution of the country.

Mr. THURMAN made a reply to Messrs. Matthews and Hoar, in the course of which he referred to the election in Hamilton county, Ohio, as showing whether this law so lauded by the other side, was an instrument to the purity of the election or an instrument of fraud and bribery. He agreed that the humblest citizen should be protected, but he did not think any man, rich or poor, should be protected by means of a packed jury. He denied that the House was attempting to coerce the Senate any more than the Senate was trying to coerce the House. There was no inclination to do that on either side.

A vote was then taken upon the motion that the Committee recede from its position relative to the Legislative bill, and was lost—Nays, 39; yeas, 25.

Mr. THURMAN then moved the Senate strike out from the amendment to the House bill that part relating to jurors.

Mr. CONKLING submitted that two motions could not be made on the amendment.

The President ruled the motion out of order, and Mr. Thurman took an appeal, which appeal was laid on the table.

The amendment to the bill was then sustained—ayes, 29; nays, 24. Another Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill was asked of the House, and a motion made by the Senate to still further insist on its amendments to the Army bill.

The customary thanks of the Senate were tendered Vice President Wheeler, and a recess was taken till 10 o'clock.

Upon reassembling a note was read from the Vice President saying he would not preside again during the present session, and that a President *pro tempore* might be elected.

FERRY ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution declaring Thomas W. Ferry elected President *pro tempore*.

Mr. BAYARD moved to substitute the name of Allen G. Thurman. Rejected:—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. FERRY was then declared elected, and he was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman.

A number of private bills were passed.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. COCKRELL endeavored to call up the bill appointing General Shields a Brigadier General on the retired list, but Senator SARGENT objected. Just here General Logan entered the south entrance of the Chamber, and evidently surprised to see the Senate still in session, turned and looked at the clock, amidst a burst of laughter and clapping of hands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ferry) pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die*. Actual time, 12:11 P. M.

EXCITING SCENES.

Certainly a most singular scene was witnessed by the galleries at the adjournment of the Senate to-day. At 11:27, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into Executive session, and remained therein till ten minutes to twelve by the Senate clock. Senator Conover rushed in with a number of enrolled bills, threw them on the Speaker's table without report, where they were hastily signed by Mr. Ferry, and only on the persistent and most emphatic denunciation of such conduct and points of order that certain bills had not passed they were read, or half read, by title and rushed to the President for signature. As the hands of the clock pointed to twelve, an employe rushed up and turned back the hands with a cane, amidst a scene of almost indescribable confusion witnessed not only by the galleries but by crowds of ladies, clerks and negroes, crowding from the lobby into the hall, among whom was seen the venerable form of Simon Cameron, wending his way itwards. Amidst the confusion the Presiding Officer was informed that the Committee appointed to wait on the President on the part of the House had not arrived. At least without their colleagues the Senate Committee slipped from the Chamber, and the hands of the clock being again turned back, the business of signing bills, amidst protests from Mr. Davis, proceeded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate on the amendments to the appropriation bills was continued by Messrs. Southard, Hewitt, Garfield, Foster and others.

Finally a vote was taken on the motion, the House insisting on its disagreement, and it was agreed to.

The Seward impeachment was again (3 A. M.) taken up, and a vote was taken on the resolution. The Republicans again declined to vote, so that there was no quorum voting.

Mr. POTTER suggested to Mr. Springer he had performed his whole duty in the matter, and he should now withdraw the report.

After a brief discussion, in which there were some stormy passages, the House reconsidered the vote ordering the previous question, and thus got rid of the subject.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. POTTER then, at 4 A. M., presented the report of the Committee on Election Frauds, with the views of the minority, and of Mr. Butler, and also the report on the cipher dispatches. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a supplementary report, with a provision for double postal cards. Agreed to.

The Senate bill for the appointment of James Shields as a Brigadier General on the retired list, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed—yeas, 113; nays, 56, the Speaker voting in the affirmative, to make the necessary two-thirds majority.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a report in the Blodgett case, with a resolution that the charges against H. W. Blodgett, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, be laid on the table, and that the House take no action thereon.

Mr. BRAGG insisted on having the report read in full.

The SPEAKER sustained Mr. Bragg's right to have the paper read, and much amusement was caused by the efforts of the inexperienced Reading Clerk to get through the reading. The resolution was adopted.

A bill to allow thirty days' extra pay to the committee clerks, pages and messengers of both houses, who do not receive annual salaries, was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, at half past six, made a report from the committee appointed to investigate the charge contained in a letter of Special Agent Williams against the Speaker (Mr. Carlisle occupying the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*) The report, which was read, affirms that every statement of wrong made in the letter was without even the semblance of truth. At no time did it deserve or receive official consideration.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution reciting that the semi-official letter of Mr. Williams (Special Agent of the Treasury Department) showed him unfit for public service, and requesting his dismissal.

After some discussion Mr. Butler withdrew his resolution, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The House then (7:15) took a recess till nine o'clock.

The session being resumed, condemned cannon was voted to the Williams' Monument Association, at Detroit. The message from the President, transmitting the report of the Centennial Commission was laid on the table.

The space in front of the Speaker's desk was by this time filled with a crowd of gesticulating members, with bills in their hands, demanding recognition. Objections, however, were made to nearly all the bills, among them that of making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions and that for providing for a treaty with Mexico, objection in the former case coming from McKenzie, and in the latter from Price.

Mr. ATKINS moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and that a new Conference Committee be appointed.

Mr. BAKER moved to concur in the Senate amendment, whereupon Mr. MCKENZIE moved to take a recess.

Mr. BAKER, however, being informed that there was a likelihood a new conference could be appointed, withdrew his motion, and Messrs. Atkins, Durham and Foster were appointed on the conference.

A REPUBLICAN DODGE.

Mr. FOSTER said, that if even now the House would pass (under suspension of the rules) a bill which he had in his hand, an extra session could still be avoided. The bill was a *verbatim* copy of one introduced in 1876 by the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee for the extension of appropriations for the various departments of the Government. The bill which he proposed now to pass under suspension of the rules was to continue for six months the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the army, and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government. He asked that he might be allowed to move a suspension of the rules for the passage of this bill. The rules were not suspended.

The measure known as McGown's Health bill then passed—yeas, 169; nays, 63. It provides for a Commission of Health to sit in Washington, to establish rules and regulations in regard to the public health, to obtain and communicate information on the subject of epidemic disease, and report to the next Congress.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. SPARKS moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the Arrears of Pension bill, a motion which was sustained by an overwhelming *viva voce* vote, and brought to their feet Messrs. Mills, McKenzie and a few other members on the Democratic side, who protested against the measure as one that would reach the people.

For a few moments there was a horrible uproar. The wildest gesticulation could be seen, but not a word uttered was heard. The yeas and nays were ordered, and a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 253; nays, 61.

The original bill appropriates $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions for the next fiscal year. The amendments are: First—To allow pension agents thirty cents for each payment, and appropriating $15,000 for the purpose. Second—To strike out the clause excepting pensions granted by special act. Third—That in no case shall arrears be allowed to date from before actual disabilities; and Fourth—Limiting time of application for arrears to July, 1880.

Mr. FINLEY moved to amend the rules and pass the bill relative to the transportation of animals. Negatived.

Mr. ATKINS, at 11:10, reported that the Conference Committee on the Legislative bill had not been able to agree, and he moved that the House "adhere" (a parliamentary finality). Agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD (Mr. Carlisle in the chair) offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, which was unanimously adopted. The thanks of the House were also unanimously tendered Reading Clerks Thomas S. Pellet and Neil S. Brown.

Mr. ATKINS began an address to the House, but was interrupted by several messages, and by a motion to admit ladies of members' families to floor privilege. Accorded and generally availed of.

After a stormy and exciting scene, and the delivery of strong political speeches on both sides, the SPEAKER delivered his farewell address as follows:

SPEAKER RANDALL'S CLOSING SPEECH.

REPRESENTATIVES: In a moment this Congress will expire. Its acts, whether for weal or woe, are indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history. In this hall party has been arrayed against party, and interest against interest in a fierce and bitter struggle; but it is due to truth to say that on every side there has been an honest ambition to win popular esteem by seeking, each in his own way, according to his own best judgment, the general welfare. Whether or not the desired end of the public good has been successfully attained is for time to prove; but that such has been the aim of both sides cannot justly be disputed. Genuine concord between all the States and citizens thereof is the cornerstone of our national prosperity. What prostrates or elevates the one at the expense of the other inevitably inures to the ultimate injury of all. Although each Representative has championed the wishes of his immediate constituency with earnestness and energy, yet, during the whole period of the existence of this House, there has not been a single breach of legislative decorum. That noble respect, born of generous rivalry in a common good cause, has softened all asperities.

I feel that words are inadequate to thank fully this House for its resolution of approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of Speaker, always responsible and onerous, and often most delicate and difficult. I have done my best. Long service here has taught me that hate or vengeance has never raised any cause to enduring honor; while, on the contrary, justice and mutual regard have often given the weaker side an easy victory. With two great parties dividing the people, each holding an important share in the Government, with strict accountability on the part of public servants and vigilant eyes watching all, with reviving business and restored confidence, may we not look hopefully to the early dawn of a new era of increased prosperity and greater happiness for the country? Such is my fervent prayer.

To each and every member here, I tender my heartfelt acknowledgement for the kindly forbearance extended to me as presiding officer of this House, and to say that I shall ever gratefully cherish the honor of which I have been the recipient. With an expression of wish that you all may return safely and in health to your homes, it only remains for me to declare, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, this House stands adjourned without day.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Proclamation of Mr. Hayes Convening Congress on the 18th Inst.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the proclamation of the President, convening Congress in extra session on the 18th inst.:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution to convene the houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress to assemble at their respective Chambers, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March instant, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand,

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES,
By the President.
[Seal] WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column. mhs2tW

Perfections.

Gilt Edge Butter, with the perfect June Dandelion color can be made the year round by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. It adds five cents per pound to the value of Butter. It imparts no taste or smell; it is pure, intense, permanent, economical and as harmless as salt. Endorsed and used regularly by all leading dairymen. Butter made with it always takes the leading prizes at fairs and exhibitions.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the Report of General Butler.

Hayes Not the Choice of the People.

The Decision of the Electoral Commission Should Have No Legal Force.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—General Butler says in his report upon the Potter investigation: "I have chosen to examine only the political and party action of both parties, their leaders and their manipulators of election in the State of Louisiana where it would seem every form of wrong, misconduct and outrage possible to be done in an election is alleged to have been committed on one side or the other."

The General concludes that in 1876 there was no full and free election by the whole body of electors of the State of Louisiana, and that the electoral vote of that State ought not therefore to have been counted in favor of either candidate for the Presidency. That if any legal election was held in Louisiana, then the majority of the votes actually cast in the State were for the Tilden electors and for Governor Nichols; that in case the vote of the State is counted at all, the votes of "bulldozed parishes" as they were called were within the fair and just exercise of jurisdiction of the Returning Board to be rejected in the proper exercise of their judgment with the exception of some few polling precincts not material to the result. That in parts of the State other than said "bulldozed parishes" where a full campaign was made by both political parties, the majority of votes were cast for Packard for Governor and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors elected; that such a count and return would have given full expression to the will of the people in such parts of the State as were not affected by coercion and violence in favor of Packard and against two or more of the Hayes electors, which would have given the Presidency to Tilden, as would have been the case, if the whole vote of the State had been rejected by both Houses. The declaration by both Houses of Congress that under the circumstances the State of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate would have been the best possible result to the country because it would have taught a lesson to the overzealous partisan that elections cannot be carried either by force and intimidation at the polls or by fraud in returns so as to avail the successful candidate, and if so carried by either, the votes would be rejected by the final counting tribunal. On the contrary, under the rulings of the Electoral Commission if they are accepted as the governing law every encouragement is given to reckless strenuous partisans to carry their States either by force or by fraud. That the Electoral Commission, as constituted, has afforded no practical solution of constitut

TOO MANY WIVES.

Developments in the Past Life of a Reform School Teacher.

Heand His Wife Dismissed from Service—The Minstrel's Case.

Another scandal has been developed at the Morganza Reform School, though the results have this time been in no way detrimental to the school. Some time last spring the Board of Managers employed as teachers Wm. C. Kilvington and wife who came here from a similar institution located at Lancaster, Ohio. They had previously been employed at Reform Schools in Indiana and Iowa and had the highest recommendations from each institution where they had been employed. They were given charge of Family, A proved themselves well qualified for their positions and fulfilled their duties admirably.

Last Thursday Superintendent Shallenberger while in the city was hunted out by Chief of Police Pender, who informed Col. Shallenberger that there was at the Central Station a woman, accompanied by a little girl about fifteen years of age, from Brooklyn, New York, who claimed to be Wm. C. Kilvington's lawful wife. The Colonel proceeded to investigate, when the lady showed him a marriage certificate dated 1863, showing that the lady had been married to Kilvington.

She told the colonel that after her marriage with Kilvington she had lived with him for over four years, at the expiration of which time he left her and went to Chicago. During these four years he had been in the greenhouse business in Brooklyn and spent $5,000 of her money, together with $1,000 of her mother's. From Chicago he wrote her letters explaining that he had left Brooklyn because he was so deeply involved in debt. Subsequently he spent one winter with her, and in 1872 he came to see her, and in that visit stayed two or three hours. She lost sight of him for a time and then found him at Morganza. On February 16th inst. she received a letter from him offering to pay her $100 per year for the maintenance of the daughter if she would not annoy him.

Mr. Kilvington had been granted leave of absence for several days, and had come to the city the same day on which Colonel Shallenberger met the Brooklyn wife. On his return home that evening the Superintendent saw Mrs. Kilvington No. 2 on the train, and in answer to his question, she stated that she had been to the city to see Mr. G., but that he had failed to meet her at the appointed place. The Brooklyn lady also stated that she had seen Mr. G. at the Union depot that day.

All the developments were referred to the Committee on Instruction and Discipline of the Board of Managers. The committee met on Saturday last, and again on Tuesday, investigated the facts, and yesterday submitted their report to the Managers' meeting, stating that the developments were substantially as given above. The committee also recommended the dismissal of both Mr. and Mrs. Kilvington, and the Board approved the report. They have both, therefore, been dismissed. Kilvington could not be found at latest accounts. The Morganza managers raised a purse of fifty dollars for the Brooklyn wife, and she has gone to her home in that city. Mrs. Kilvington No. 2 is still at the Reform School. She says she is the daughter of a theological professor at Keokuk, and was married to Kilvington while he was in charge of the Iowa Reform School. She said she was at that time aware that Kilvington had another wife, but that he had procured a divorce from one of the Western courts, which she took to be genuine, and which she yet regards to be such. In justice to Mr. Kilvington we should state that he makes the same claim.

DIXON THE MINSTREL.

Mr. W. J. Edwards arrived in the city from Chicago on Wednesday evening to investigate the rumors concerning Thomas B. Dixon, one of Haverly's minstrels, having been married years ago to Miss Hay of Pittsburgh. Mr. Edwards is father of the minstrels' second wife, who stopped with him here at the Central Hotel. The first intimation Mr. Edwards received of the report was from the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday last. Before starting for this city, he saw Tommy and his daughter at Chicago. He took his daughter home and Tommy went to the Commercial Hotel. Tommy gave him addresses of parties here, who, he said, would give him all the information he desired, and he would find that everything was all right. A week ago last Monday, Miss Edwards was married to Dixon, who went under the name of T. B. Shepard in Cincinnati. Mr. Edwards visited different parties in this city and was satisfied that the report of Dixon's double marriage is true. He left for Chicago yesterday. He promises to make it warm for Dixon.

Improvement in Fences.

Mr. David Gordon, of Clinton, Pa., has patented an improved fence, to which the attention of farmers is specially called. Good fences are desirable at all times, and the repairing of an old fence often gives the farmer a great deal of trouble and expense. This invention is applicable to picket, rail, iron and all the ordinary kinds of fences, and is equally applicable for repairing old fences, the posts of which have rotted away. By this means the cost and labor of setting posts is dispensed with. The fence is very durable, with very little cost for repairs, since only the short posts are liable to decay. It is strong, and not likely to be blown over, or washed away in low lands by floods or freshets, as the short posts anchor the fence to the ground. A full description of the fence, with cost of putting up, &c., can be had by addressing.

DAVID GORDON.
Clinton, Allegheny Co., Pa.
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SHERMAN AT THE SOUTH.

The way Honest John is Tripping Up Ulysses.

[Washington Special to N. Y. Herald.]

The Southern Democrats confess that nothing but the low and blundering character of most of the administration's federal appointments in the South and continued hostile attitude of prominent Republicans and their sweeping denunciations of the South as a section and as a people have kept the Southern States solidly in the Democratic ranks.

"Sherman has controlled the Southern appointments," said a prominent Democrat the other day, "and he has fixed them for himself. If he can continue to have his own way we Democrats may hope for a solid South next year, and in laying his own plans for the control of the Southern delegations in the Republican convention Sherman is really helping us."

Here and there a Republican, however, begins to see the same thing. There is so general an opposition in that party to Mr. Sherman as a successor to Mr. Hayes that his labors to pave the way for a nomination are watched with a great deal of jealousy; it is said that he aims to secure the Southern delegations in the Convention for himself as against General Grant or any one else.

Vinnie Ream's Cupid.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The latest work of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, is a Cupid. The conventional bow and arrows and wings are omitted. In accordance with modern custom the image is tinted in pink. Those who have seen it say it is the most perfect piece of work the artist has ever accomplished. It weighed twelve pounds when first placed on exhibition, It weighs more now.

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PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

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Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (50 cents)** are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching,** It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

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Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and	$1	75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (5 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

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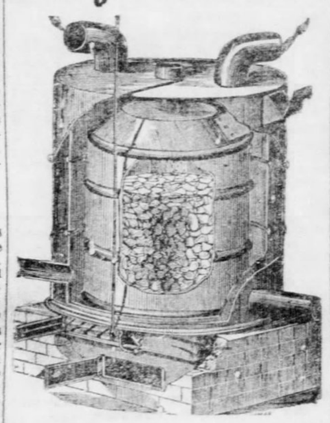

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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing **THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,** No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.

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" Kid and Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
" Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters	1 25
" Oil Goat High Lace Shoes	1 75
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" " " " " Button	1 00
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Boys' B Calf Button Shoes, 1 to 5	1 60
Gents' B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10	2 00
" Best Fine Calf Button Shoes	3 00
" Fine Calf Sewed Boots	3 50
" Calf Pegged Boots	$2 00 and 2 50
Men's Working Boots	1 75
Gents' Calf Box-toe Congress Gaiters	1 50
" " Congress Gaiters	1 25
" " Box-toe Buckle Alexis	1 75
Men's Buckle and Lace Shoes	$1 25 and 1 00
" Working Shoes	1 00
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And many more styles at prices to suit all.

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$2 00	Shirt or Drawers to	$1 00
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1 00	Chest Protector for Invalids to	50c
1 00	Silk Suspenders to	50c
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1 50	Pocket-Book to	75c
1 00	Pocket-Book to	50c
50c	Pocket-Book to	25c
2 00	Cuff Buttons or Pin to	1 00
1 00	Cuff Buttons or Pin to	50c
1 00	Kid Gloves to	50c
2 00	Kid Gloves to	1 00
1 00	Silk Finish Gloves to	50c
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50c	Scarf or Bow to	25c
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On our Job Counters: White and Colored Hose, 5 and 10c; Men's and Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c; Infants' Bodies, (old price $1 00), 25c; Sash Ribbon, (old price $1 00), 25c. Ladies' Frilling and Magic Ruffle, 25c. Call at once and get the Bargains, at

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"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
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fe22-Wtu

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HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
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2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

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1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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fe12:ewsfwc&W4:fel5

☞ **EXECUTOR'S NOTICE**—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of LETITIA COVENTRY, deceased, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to ROBERT R. COVENTY, Florence, Washington county, Pa. fe15:6tW

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1879.

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NOTICE.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, I will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Chamberlin, and others, a lot of ground containing **13** acres and **131.9** perches, strict measure, with the buildings erected thereon, belonging to the estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. JOSEPH PAYNE, SARAH JANE STEWART, Administrators. fe15:3tW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the present session, for the repeal of so much of an act approved the 18th of March, 1816, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington, in this State, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford," as applies to and authorizes the incorporation of THE ROMESTOWN AND MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

JAMES WOODS,
JOHN VANKIRK,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CASPER STERNER,
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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE,** 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, burgh, Pa.

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, in curing New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency in the only true Way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its equal influence on the Prostate Gland, Seminal Vesicles, Excretory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, is quickly absorbed, and will be found to have an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations, invigorating, sustaining and increasing the growth of the entire system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc., and the apparance of premature old age, and all the attendant ills of trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has never failed in a single instance to effect a perfect and permanent cure. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practice, observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the period of years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of blood disease, and the many evils upon which Quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail or express on receipt of $5.00. Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure (unless in severe cases) $9.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop discharges and restore vigor. Full DIRECTIONS and CAUTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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It is also a "Private Medical Guide Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance in the matter of these ills is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 300 pages, with over 100 plain Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. del0:d&Wly

QUEER WILLS.

A Joint One Filed in the Register's Office Yesterday.

"Farewell, Vain World, I've Seen Enough of Thee," Etc.

Among the many wills which have been filed in the County Register's office for probate are some queer ones, but none is so odd as one filed yesterday. It is a joint will between husband and wife and is probably the first of the kind that has been filed in this county. The husband is dead, but the wife is still living. Register Hoerr was yesterday asked if he would probate the document and replied that he would, but could not answer a further question as to whether it would hold good. This would have to be determined should a contest arise. Lawyers who were shown the will yesterday were puzzled with it and seemed anxious to know whether it would hold good. Following is the will in full:

A JOINT WILL.

In the name of God, Amen, we Robert Brown and Esther Brown, (husband and wife) of the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsyvania, being of sound mind, memory and understanding do make public and declare the following as, and for, our last will and testament concerning and touching the disposition and distribution of all such real and personal estate as we severally own and stand seized and possessed of. And first we order and direct that our bodies be decently interred, and that our respective funerals be conducted in a manner corresponding with our estate and circumstances in life. Second. At the death of either of us, after the payment of just debts and funeral expenses, it is our intention and desire, and we so order and direct, that the one of us who shall survive the other, shall take, receive and have all of our said estate, real and personal, for his or her sole use and benefit during the natural life of said survivor. Third—At the death of the survivor of us we order and direct that such of our said estate, real and personal, as shall then remain, shall be divided into five equal parts or shares. To our daughter Mary Jane Carothers and her son Robt. Carothers we give and bequeath jointly one of said shares, or the one undivided fifth part. To our son Wm. P. Brown, his daughter Elizabeth Brown, and his son Robt. I. Brown, we give and bequeath jointly one of said shares, or the one undivided fifth part, to be taken and held by them in the following proportions, to-wit: Our son Wm. P. Brown shall take and receive five-eigths of said share. His daughter Elizabeth shall take and receive one-eighth of said share, and his son Robt. I. Brown shall take and receive the remaining one-fourth of said share. To our daughter Eveline, intermarried with Wm. J. Prentice, we give and bequeath one of said shares, or the one undivided fifth part. To our daughter Melissa, intermarried with James Moore, we give and bequeath one of said shares, or the one undivided fifth part. To our grandson, Charles P. Brown, we give and bequeath one of said shares, or the one undivided fifth part absolutely. Lastly, in case our said daughters Eveline and Melissa shall die without leaving issue or lawful heirs, the one-half part of the shares heretofore bequeathed to them shall go to and be taken and received by the heirs of the said Wm. P. Brown, Mary Jane Carothers and Charles P. Brown, share and share alike. And we hereby nominate, constitute and appoint James Moore and Robert Robinson the executors of this, our last will and testament. In witness whereof we, Robert Brown and Esther Brown, the said testator and testatrix, have to this, our last will and testament, set our hands and seal this 25th day of April, A. D. 1877.

ROBERT BROWN,
ESTHER BROWN.

Signed, sealed, published and delivered by the above named Robert Brown and Esther Brown, the said testator and testatrix, as and for their last will and testament in the presence of us who have at their request signed our names hereto as witness in the presence of said testator and testatrix and of each other.

JOS H. RETROCH,
AUGUST SHANLY,
ALBERT T. SHANLY.

A QUEER DOCUMENT.

While discussing the law points which will likely arise from the above will Maj. Howe produced the following will, which is one of the most interesting on record in this county:

In the name of God, Amen, I Adamson Tannehill, of Grove Hill, Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, do make and declare this instrument of writing which is written by myself when in a full and correct state of mind, I each page signed with my signature, to be my last will and testament. From the curse of nature added to the belief that I must die, and willing to give those who survive me the least possible trouble respecting my worldly affairs, I only desire that my body shall be buried in a decent manner in my allotted grave yard at Grave Hill; that all my just debts be paid by my wife, which are but few, and the expenses may arise at my burial; after this is completed it is my will that my wife Agnes M. Tannehill shall inherit all my estate real and personal and mixed. In making my will I do not calculate in pleasing every expectant, my great and primary object is to please myself. I have but little to give therefore it would be attended with the greater difficulty in mincing it out among all who might expect a little of that little. In a former will I had directed two busts to be executed and placed in the Court House at Pittsburgh as legacies to two of the most unprincipled scoundrels who ever appeared before a court of justice. One of them —— is dead in reality, the other dead to all feelings of moral principle. I now decline a continuation of that appropriation, and direct it to be applied to a tombstone and epitaph for myself as follows, viz:

Adamson Tannehill
Was born the 23d day of May, 1750,
Died
of ——, 18—: aged —— years.
He served his country as an officer during the
American Revolution
With the confidence of his superiors
And
Honor to himself,
But
In the year 1798 his character was assailed unjustly by the slander of unprincipled
men and virulence of party.
Has left this world with
The hope of a better.

Farewell, vain world, I've seen enough of thee
And am now careless what thou say'st of me;
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here.

What faults you saw in me take care to shun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done;
False swearing and vile slander can't reach me here—
Of each, when living, I had my share.

A. TANNEHILL.

Is is my will further that if my beloved wife should have any remains of my estate at her disposal after taking a comfortable living out of it, I devise it to my nephew, Sidney Tannahill Mountain, whose education I leave with my said wife, who is hereby appointed my sole executrix to this last will and testament. I also leave to Sidney T. Mountain all my books of all description. My family graveyard shall be always reserved from sale-20 feet square.

A. TANNAHILL.

[Signed,]
JAMES YOUNG,
JOHN HANNEN.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age, is SOZODONT. It has distanced competition. Disc

PRESIDENTIAL FRAUDS.

Abstract of the Majority Report of the Potter Committee.

How Tilden and Hendricks Were Counted Out.

A Clear and Concise Review of Frauds Perpetrated in Florida and Louisiana.

The Story of Intimidation Exploded.

How the Radicals Manufactured Evidence to Advance Their Nefarious Schemes.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On Saturday, Mr. Potter, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, submitted a report which he had prepared, to the committee, and it was adopted by a vote of six Democrats to three Republicans, General Butler being absent. The three Republicans, Messrs. Hiscock, Cox and Reed will prepare a minority report. Mr. Stenger, the Democratic member of the committee who was chairman of the sub-committee in Louisiana will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report. Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee except cipher dispatches which will be made the subject of a separate report and will be presented to the committee to-morrow. Potter's report is regarded by Democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. They say it is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from a close and logical deduction of the facts presented to the Committee. Some of the Democrats regard it as wanting in color or not as strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely that some members of the Committee belonging to that party will present an additional expression of their views.

The report of Mr. Potter, in opening, sets forth what it was proper for Congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remains in power. It admits that the confessions of the conspirators who have become dissatisfied is worth little, but points to a fact not generally understood, that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana there is no substantial dispute before the Committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon general and controlling facts alone.

The report is divided into three parts the first of which refers to Florida; the second to Louisiana and the third to forged electoral certificate.

THE FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

Beginning with Florida it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by votes cast, and the canvassing board to canvass the votes cast, and claims the Tilden electors having received a majority of votes cast in this State were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the canvassing board, by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes so as to show a majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that canvassers delayed their announcement until the morning of the day electors were to meet and vote, so that, although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors no decision could be had until the Hayes' electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the Supreme Court which subsequently decided that the Hayes authorities were not elected nor entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the court in the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to obtain a recanvass where the court directed a recanvass, and decided that the Canvassers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Stearns.

A RECANVASS SHOWS TILDEN ELECTORS CHOSEN.

The Legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, the judges of which were Republicans, and a recanvass showed the Tilden electors chosen. The Governor then issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors, but the Electoral Commission refused to consider the judgment of the court, the action of the Legislature and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it could not take notice of any action by the State after the 6th of December.

DANGERS IN FUTURE ELECTIONS.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State at any Presidential election by canvassers withholding the announcement of the result of the election until a day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College, and then declaring persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there is a dispute as to who were the real electors of any State, the judgment of its Court of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two Houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote shall be conclusive as to the right of disputing electors, and that the vote of the State shall be counted unless the two Houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then argues that the action of the Canvassing Board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites an instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes. It deals at length with the claim of Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the Canvassing Board, which they at first rejected, but which, after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the true return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen and particularly that of General Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations, and integrity, independence, faith and truth the report especially commends.

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a reference to the anomalous power possessed by the Returning Board, which, it says, never before existed elsewhere. Under it, electors and returning officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of votes. Under the pretext that the color line divided political parties, they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by the Republican committee of the Forty-third Congress which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for Republicans. Hereupon, Republicans set about a false census in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in the State than white, and as illustrating the fraudulent nature of this census the report refers to the fact that what this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters. It then instances fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that registered Republican voters exceeded white voters in the State more than 23,000, while, actually, there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the report recites the direction by Republican authorities to Supervisors of parishes, requiring them to return votes according to the census; that is, stating that colored adults, by that census, in their parishes were so many, and that they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that, if they ever expected any reward or preferment.

Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over, Democrats had a majority as returned by Republican election officers of some ten thousand, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State, and larger in proportion to population than that of other States. The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly, and declared that the election was perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped the powers not given to them. In support of this, the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye Committee that the Returning Board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied returns, no instance of which existed at this election. Notwithstanding this, the Returning Board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation, they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. These parishes were all largely of the negro population which Democrats had easily carried.

THE QUESTION OF INTIMIDATION.

The report then deals with the question of intimidation and argues that it was impossible for Democrats to gain anything by it because the Returning Board had been created on purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same Returning Board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where they had counted in officials without color of right, men whom the Congressional Committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats, the Democrats knowing that they not only could gain nothing by intimidation, but that they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it.

The report then recites efforts that were made throughout the State by Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses, as well as testimony of gentlemen of character like Gov. Whitfield, how planters combined with negroes to get up clubs of both colors and referring to promises and assurances made to negroes even to equality in cars, theatres, etc., far outrunning Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats whole mass of negroes came in and became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of the so-called bull-dozed parishes was the largest ever cast.

As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish, the report states that after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was Supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view, to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out as Grant parish was thrown out, because the Supervisor of Registration absented himself on election day; notwithstanding this the officer held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in East Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote, bired Anderson to go back and hold an election. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan and directed their friends in the parish not to vote so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed or circulated, exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely and 1,800 registered votes were cast, and 450 more, which Anderson had prevented from being registered made about 2,300 votes cast, all Democratic; but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at previous elections, both sides, had not exceeded 2,500. The Republicans who withheld casting any vote at all subsequently made claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the Returning Board, on this pretext, purposely pre-arranged, excluded the vote of the parish.

The report then refers to supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Dan Weber, both of whom were known by the Republicans to be for sale. That these Supervisors had made returns that there was no violence in their parishes, they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg, by pressure exacted like false protests.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE.

The report then goes on to state how the Returning Board, having got possession of such unlawful protests, proceeded to take evidence of United States officers and money being used to bring ignorant negroes from interior fields into a great city where they were herded together, taken before officials and had affidavits written down for them to which, upon making their marks, they received their fees and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how negroes were imposed upon and how worthless the affidavits were. As an illustration of how utterly reckless the returning board was in considering evidence, it points out that in East Feliciana only twenty-six witnesses to any kind of disturbance could be collected. The disturbances to which they testified had arisen from cotton seed and other thefts by negroes; their suppression which had been conducted by leading Republicans had nothing to do with politics, and although this fact that the election was entirely peaceable, and Republicans purposely refused to vote was shown by 1,200 witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with the Democrats, the Returning Board threw out the whole vote. The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent, outrageous and desperate character of the Returning Board, and shows the impossibility of their considering testimony before them as they had more than could be read by a man reading ten hours a day for two weeks.

The report states that the Returning Board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details how some of the visitors were deceived by local managers and innocently co-operated in frauds of the Returning Board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who got 3,000 votes less than Packard, got counted in while Packard went out, and mentions Sherman's offers to prove intimidation, but points out that when the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it. How they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the Returning Board, who, in almost every instance recounted and explained how they came to make their false affidavit in the first place and how such statement as they made before the Returning Board were totally unfounded.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing a letter was actually written, and largely influenced political action in Louisiana whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt in the interest of Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employes of the Treasury Department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter.

The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of all persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and Louisiana by a still longer list of persons in that State appointed to office.

FORGED CERTIFICATES.

The third part of the report deals with forged Louisiana electoral certificates. It tells how the Vice President, having refused the first certificate, the Republicans secretly manufactured another, antedating and making it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made. How, having very little time to prepare it, and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to triplicate paper eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest Clarke; how the making of this second certificate was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how, when it was referred to the Electoral Commission, it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printing was changed and the Electoral Commission were served with two printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and no copy of the genuine but the defective; how, after the Commission had given its decision, the record of the Commission was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the Commission, was suppressed and a record made to show as if the genuine defection certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not done by accident but by design, and that not only in one of the published records of proceedings of the Electoral Commission but in both, although made months apart; how Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how all the way through there lies a thread of design to impose a forged certificate on Congress, and then he suppressed it, so that, if discovered, the record might show as if it had never been produced. The burlesque (John Smith) certificate sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate, and suppressed from the records, cannot now be found. The report regards it as part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate. The report then recites how all persons connected with the forgery have been appointed to office, and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of the same, and particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries.

The report calls attention to the danger of returning boards and the greater danger of controlling elections and canvassing boards by Federal troops, and above all to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office so great that in order to control it the grossest frauds and violations of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage. It concludes with finding that the full effect was not given to the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged, as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the Electoral vote, and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last election.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic and Greenback State Conventions.

The Two Parties Unite to Make a Strong Fight Against the Republicans.

LANSING, MICH., February 28.—The Greenback State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge and two candidates for Regents of the State University, met in Mead's Hall, this city, at noon to-day, and was promptly called to order by Chairman Field. After a temporary organization was effected and the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention took a recess till two P. M.

Upon re-assembling, a permanent organization was effected. Robert E. Frazer of Ann Arbor, was elected President, with the customary quota of Vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

First—We deprecate the tendency in our National affairs towards the centralization of power, and its corrupt uses.

Second—We believe in the strict equality of all the States and all classes of citizens before the law, and that our Government should be in truth and in fact a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Third—We are opposed to all further allowance of war claims.

Fourth—We demand that all money, whether paper or metallic, shall be issued by the General Government only, and made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except as to such contracts heretofore made, as were originally payable in coin.

Fifth—We are opposed to all banks of issue, and demand that greenbacks shall be substituted in place of national bank bills, and the coinage of gold and silver shall be placed in all respects upon the same footing.

Sixth—We believe that money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet requirements of business; that the Government should regulate the value of money by preserving a uniform ratio between the supply and demand, and that this delicate and important power should be never delegated to banks, corporations or individuals.

Seventh—We are opposed to all monopolies, and demand that the public domain be reserved to the tillers of the soil and not squandered upon railroads or other corporations.

Eighth—We cordially invite all men without regard to past political affiliations, who favor the principles herein set forth, and who love their country and its prospects more than party, to unite and work with us to save the people from the bankruptcy to which the policy of the dominent party is speedily and surely tending.

A conference committee of nine was appointed to meet a like committee of Democrats with a view of forming a coalition against the Republicans in the approaching election.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention also met for the same purpose in Buck's Opera House and was promptly called to order by Chairman Copeland. W. L. Webber of East Saginaw, was chosen Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the customary committees a recess was taken for thirty minutes.

Upon re-assembling, a permanent organization was effected with W. L. Webber as Chairman, and John L. Burleigh and J. D. Fisher as Secretaries.

A Committee of Nine to confer with the Greenbackers on a union ticket was then appointed.

THE UNION.

The Conference Committee of the Democratic and Greenback Conventions, after a prolonged discussion agreed to support the following ticket:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—John B. Shipman of Cold Water.

For Regents—George S. Sanford of Ingham county, and Henry Whitney, St. Clair county.

The Democratic Convention also adopted the Greenback platform with the exception of the eighth clause.

WASHINGTON.

But Little Progress Being Made by Some Conference Committees.

Randall's Committee to Unanimously Exonerate Him.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

TELLER'S BLOODY SHIRT REPORT.

The report of the Teller Committee made to the Senate to-day reviews the testimony of ninety-one witnesses in Louisiana and one hundred and seven in South Carolina. It states that frauds in South Carolina by the use of tissue tickets extended to every county in the State but one, and that between thirty and forty murders were committed in Louisiana. The committee, in drawing their conclusions, say there appears to be widespread determination in these States to restrict freedom of speech on political questions, and claim that the discussion of the relations of labor to capital, employers to employes and other kindred subjects is calculated to array colored people against the whites, and thus endanger the people.

As this pretended fear of negro insurrection is made an excuse of outrages on colored people, it may not be amiss to say that Democratic whites when interrogated on that point, all agreed that the negro was peaceful and unrevengeful; that with all the reports of an uprising of this class of people to murder the whites, there was no instance in American history within their knowledge that this had been done, and all admitted that it would require great provocation to induce colored people to resort to violence against the whites. Respect for authority, obedience to law, and attachment to person and things are notable characteristics of the colored race.

The Committee say it was not possible within the short time they had been in session to investigate elections held in all the Congressional districts in Louisiana and South Carolina, but sufficient testimony has been taken to show conclusively that in several districts in these States, not only the election for Congressmen, but elections for State and county officers as well, were neither free, and that by violence and fraud, the honest expression of the will of those entitled to vote was prevented, and thousands of citizens of those States deprived of the elective franchise.

The time has come when Congress should exercise the power it clearly possesses of providing by law for a fair and free election of members of Congress. The power to pass laws prescribing times, places and manner of holding elections for members of Congress necessarily implies power to provide for the punishment of violations of law. It will scarcely be contended, certainly it cannot be fairly claimed, that the National Government is compelled to rely for the punishment of offences against its own laws upon the laws of the several States.

The minority of the Committee have not yet prepared their views for presentation to the Senate.

SPEAKER RANDALL.

Speaker Randall, under oath, yesterday, before the House committee, denied the charges contained in the recently published Williams' letter, so far as they affected him. The committee will unanimously exonerate Speaker Randall.

Representative Hewitt, Chairman of the special committee investigating the cause of depression of labor, will prepare a report for the next session. The testimony, however, will be presented to the House the present session.

HAYES DEFEATED.

In the Senate on Thursday in executive session, Hamlin, by a vigorous speech, in which he sought to convey the impression that the Administration had acted with malice, succeeded in having Stone, nominated for Collector of Customs at Bangor, rejected. It will be remembered that the President originally nominated Ebenezer Fox for this place. After the vote on the New York nominations his name was withdrawn by the President, and Stone was sent in in his place. It was alleged at the time that Fox was withdrawn to get even with Hamlin for voting against the Administration in the New York controversy. This impression had the effect to create sympathy for Fox, the present incumbent, and Stone was slaughtered. Next Conkling beat the President by having rejected the nomination of Stratton to be Inspector of Steamboats for one of the New York districts. It was over this nomination that the New York Senator and Burnside had the lively tilt in the Executive session on Saturday. Burnside is quite unpopular in the Senate, and it was more on this account that Stratton was rejected than for anything else, although the Commerce Committee, of which Conkling is Chairman, had reported adversely on the nomination on the score of inefficiency.

The difficulty between Conkling and Burnside was a question of veracity, and Conkling to-day justified himself by showing from the journal that his statement was correct. Burnside apologized in a dignified manner, and explained that he had misunderstood Mr. Conkling's remarks. A vote was then taken, and the nomination rejected.

There is the best authority for saying that the published statements of a reconciliation between Senators Conkling and Burnside are without foundation, and upon the same authority it can be stated that General Burnside has made no retraction of anything said by him in executive session.

KELLOGG A DODGER AND TRIMMER.

It appears that Senator Kellogg is responsible for the small Republican vote on Tuesday, when Cameron called up the Corbin case, and Kellogg's action is denounced by the other Senators in strong terms as cowardly and ungrateful. Kellogg fears that the Demacrats will try to unseat him when they get a majority in the Senate, and he is now trying to ingratiate himself with them. Although he pledged his word that he would vote to assist Corbin with his vote and influence, and has reiterated that pledge daily, he purposely absented himself when the Corbin case was called up, and Bruce and other Senators say that they refrained from voting at Kellogg's request. But by this action Kellogg has lost friends on the Republican side and made none on the Democratic side. One of the oldest and most distinguished Republican Senators remarked to-day that Corbin's title to a seat was twice as good as Kellogg's; that he had voted to admit Corbin because he believed him entitled to a seat; that he has voted to admit Kellogg as a political necessity, and he knew no political necessity that compels him to vote for a man that would play the trick that Kellogg played on Corbin.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

Hayes Vetoes Bill Restricting Chinese Immigration.

The Reasons Assigned for His Action Vague and Weak.

Discusses at Length the Burlingame Treaty, but Says Little of Evils of Coolie Immigration.

Holds Congress Has Not the Power to Abrogate Treaties.

Admits the General Opposition to Mongolian Importation Should Lead to Negotiations for Modifications of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is the text of the President's message to the House of Representatives, vetoing the bill to restrict Chinese immigration:

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 2,333, entitled "An act to restrict immigration of the Chinese to the United States," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "An act to restrict the immigration of the Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object was limitation in the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel to fifteen, and as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size or tonnage of the vessel, or by any consideration of the safety or accommodation of these passengers, the simple purpose and effect of the enactment were to repress this immigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion.

HISTORY AND PROVISIONS OF THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

The bill, as amended in the Senate and now presented to me, includes an independent and additional provision which aims at and in terms requires the abrogation by this Government of articles five and six of the treaty with China, commonly called the "Burlingame treaty," through the action of the Executive enjoined by this provision of the act. The Burlingame treaty, of which ratifications were exchanged at Peking on November 23, 1869, recites as the occasion and motive of its negotiations by the two governments, "that, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the empire of China of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto," and proceeds to the agreement as to said additional articles. These negotiations, therefore, ending by the signature of additional articles of July 28, 1868, had for their object the completion of our treaty rights and obligations with the Government of China by the incorporation of these new articles as thenceforth parts of the principal treaty to which they are made supplemental. Upon settled rules of interpretation applicable to such supplemental negotiations, the text of the principal treaty and of these "additional articles thereto" constitute one treaty from the conclusion of new negotiations, in all its parts, of equal and concurrent force, and obligation between the two Governments, and to all intents and purposes, as if embraced in one instrument. The principal treaty of which ratifications were exchanged on August 16, recites that "the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain a firm, lasting and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, the rules which shall, in the future, be faithfully observed in the intercourse of their respective countries," and proceeds in its thirty articles to lay out a careful and comprehensive system for the commercial relations of our people with China. The main substance of all the provisions of this treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respect of access to residence and protection in our trade with China. The actual provisions in our favor in these respects were framed to be, and have been found to be adequate and appropriate to the interest of our commerce, and by the concluding article we receive the important guaranty "that, should at any time the Ta Ting Empire grant to any nation, or merchants, or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens."

Against this body of stipulations in our favor, and this permanent engagement of equality in respect of all future concessions to foreign nations, the only material promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. For this, the first article undertakes as follows: "There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to prevent the friendship between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings."

At the date of the negotiation of this treaty, our Pacific possessions had attracted considerable Chinese emigration and the disadvantage and inconvenience felt and feared therefrom had become more or less manifest, but they dictated no stipulations on the subject to be incorporated in the treaty. The year 1868 was marked by the striking event of a spontaneous embassy from the Chinese Empire, headed by the American citizen, Anson Burlingame, who had relinquished his diplomatic representation of his own country in China to assume that of the Chinese Empire to the United States and European nations. By this time, the character of Chinese immigration, and its nature and influence, present and prospective, had become more noticeable and were more observed by the population immediately affected, and by this Government. The principal feature of the Burlingame treaty was its attention to and its treatment of Chinese immigration, and the Chinese as forming or as they should form a part of our population. Up to this time our uncovenanted hospitality to emigration, our fearless liberty of citizenship, our equal and comprehensive justice to all inhabitants, whether they abjured foreign nationality or not, our civil freedom and our religious toleration had made all comers welcome, and under these protections the Chinese, in considerable numbers, had made their lodgment upon our soil.

The Burlingame Treaty undertakes to deal with this situation, and its fifth and sixth articles embrace its most important provisions in this regard, and the main stipulations in which the Chinese Government has secured an obligatory protection of its subjects within our territory. They read as follows:

TEXT OF TWO ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

Article V.—The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for citizens of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for Chinese subjects or citizens of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Article VI.—Citizens of the United States, visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China nor upon subjects of China in the United States.

An examination of these two articles, in the light of experience, then influential in suggesting their "necessity" will show that the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be guarded against, to wit: the introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of forced and servile importation and not of voluntary emigration of freemen seeking our shores upon motives and in the manner consonant with the system of our institutions and approved by the experience of the nation.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE TREATY.

Unquestionably, the adhesion of the Government of China to these liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we were so familiar, and with whose views we so well satisfied was a great advance toward securing that Empire to our civilization and religion, and gave promise in the future of greater and greater practical results in diffusion throughout that great population of our arts and industries, our manufactures, our material improvements, and the sentiments of a Government and religion which seem to us so important to the welfare of mankind.

The first clause of this article secures this accordance by China of American doctrines of free migration to and fro among peoples and races of the earth.

The second clause, however, in its reprobation of "any other than entirely voluntary emigration" by both high contracting parties and in reciprocal obligations whereby we secured "a solemn and unqualified engagement on the part of the Government of China" to pass laws making it a penal offense for citizens of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent" constitutes the great force and value of this article. Its importance, both in principle and in its practical service towards our protection against servile importation in the guise of immigration cannot be overestimated. It commits the Chinese Government to active and efficient measures to suppress this iniquitous system where those measures are most necessary and can be most effectual. It gives to the Government a footing of treaty right to such measures, and means and opportunity of insisting upon their adoption, and of complaint and resentment at their neglect.

The fifth article, therefore, if it fall short of what the pressure of later experience of our Pacific States may urge upon the attention of this Government, as essential to the public welfare, seems to be in the right direction and to contain important advantages, which, once relinquished, cannot be easily recovered.

The second topic which interested the two governments under the actual condition of things which prompted the Burlingame treaty was adequate protection, under solemn and definite guarantees of treaty of the Chinese already in this country and those who should seek our shores. This was the object and forms the subject of the sixth article, by whose reciprocal engagement the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, respectively visiting or residing in the country of the other, are secured the same privileges, immunities or exemptions therein enjoyed by citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

The treaty of 1858, to which these articles are made supplemental, provides for a great amount of privilege and protection, both of persons and property to American citizens in China; but it is upon this sixth article that the main body of the treaty rights and securities of the Chinese already in this country depends. Its obligation, were the rest of the treaty left in force, would leave them to such treatment as we should voluntarily accord them by our laws and customs. Any treaty obligation would be wanting to restrain our liberty of action towards them, or to measure or sustain the right of the Chinese Government to complaint or redress in their behalf.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSIDERING THE TREATY.

The lapse of ten years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to the notice of the Chinese Government, as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of immigration in great numbers of Chinese laborers to this country, and their maintenance here of all the traits of race, religion, manners and customs, habitation, mode of life, segregation here and the keeping up of the ties of their original home which stamps them as strangers and sojourners, and not as incorporated elements of our national life and growth. These things alone may naturally suggest a reconsideration of the subject as dealt with by the Burlingame treaty and may properly become the occasion of a more direct and circumspect recognition in renewed negotiations of the difficulties surrounding this political and social problem.

It may well be that, to the apprehension of the Chinese Government no less than our own, the simple provisions of the Burlingame treaty may be replaced by more careful methods, securing the Chinese and ourselves against larger and more rapid infusion of this foreign race than our system of industry and society can take up and assimilate with ease and safety. That Government, ruling a polite and sensitive people, distinguished by a high sense of national pride, may properly desire adjustment of their relations with us, which would in all things confirm and in no degree endanger permanent peace and amity, and growing commerce and prosperity which it has been the object and result of our existing treaties to cherish and perpetuate.

I regard the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of Chinese immigration, and their still graver apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most careful attention of the people of the whole country, and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the Executive. If this were not my own judgment, the passage of this bill by both houses of Congress would impress upon me the seriousness of the situation. When a majority of the representatives of the people of the whole country think it necessary to justify so serious a measure of relief.

CONGRESS CANNOT ABROGATE TREATIES.

The authority of Congress to terminate a treaty with a foreign Power by expressing the will of the nation no longer to adhere to it, is as free from controversy under our Constitution as is the further proposition that the power of making new treaties or modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the Constitution in Congress but in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as given by the concurrence of two-thirds of that body. A denunciation of a treaty by any Government is confessedly justifiable only upon some reason of both the highest justice and of the highest necessity.

The action of Congress in the matter of French treaties of 1798, if it be regarded as abrogation by this nation of a subsisting treaty, strongly illustrates the character and degree of justification which was then thought suitable to such a proceeding. The preamble of the act recites that "The treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations has been rejected with indignity," and that, "Under authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence, infracting said laws, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation." The enactment, as a logical consequence of these recited facts, declares, "That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

The history of the Government shows no other instance of abrogation of treaty by Congress. Instances have sometimes occurred where the ordinary legislation of Congress has, by its conflict with some treaty obligations of the Government towards a foreign power, taken effect as an infraction of the treaty, and been judicially declared to be operative to that result; but neither such legislation nor such judicial sanction of the same has been regarded as an abrogation, even for the moment, of the treaty. On the contrary, the treaty, in such a case, still subsists between the Governments, and a casual infraction is repaired by appropriate satisfaction in the maintenance of the treaty.

WHAT THE CONGRESSIONAL BILL PROVIDES.

The bill before me does not enjoin upon the President the abrogation of the entire Burlingame treaty, much less of the principal treaty to which it is made a supplement, but the act of modifying an existing treaty, whether by the addition or striking out of provisions, is a part of the treaty making power under the Constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress in this procuring amendment of the treaty a competent exercise of authority under the Constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems superseded by the principle that a denunciation of part of the treaty itself separable from the rest is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other party from the whole treaty.

EVILS OF A SUDDEN ABROGATION OF THE TREATY.

I am convinced that whatever urgency might, in any quarter or by any interest, be supposed to require instant suppression of further immigration from China, no reasons can require the immediate withdrawal of our treaty protection of the Chinese already in this country, and no circumstances can tolerate an exposure of our citizens in China, merchants or missionaries, to the consequences of so sudden an abrogation of their treaty protection. Fortunately, however, actual recession in the flow of emigration from China to the Pacific coast, shown by trustworthy statistics, relieves us from any apprehension that the treatment of subjects in the proper course of diplomatic negotiations will introduce any feature of discontent or disturbance among communities directly affected. Were such delay fraught with more inconveniences than have ever been suggested by the interests of those most earnest in promoting this legislation, I cannot but regard summary disturbance of our existing treaties with China as greatly more inconvenient to much wider and more permanent interests of the country.

I have no occasion to insist upon more general considerations of the interest and duty which sacredly guard the faith of the nation in whatever form of obligation it may have been given. These sentiments animate the deliberations of Congress and pervade the minds of our whole people. Our history gives little occasion for any reproach in this regard, and in asking renewed attention of Congress to this bill, I am persuaded their action will maintain public duty and public honor.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, March 1, 1879.

What Is the Harvest.

[San Francisco Post.]

With the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the aid of missionaries and ministers of rare ability and devotion, it is doubtful if, during twenty-five years of effort a single Chinaman has been really converted to Christianity in this State. What folly it is to talk about converting such a people!

PROCURE it in time if you wish to save doctor bills. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

ANGELL IN THE PENITENTIARY.

A Crowd Witness his Departure From Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Charles W. Angell was taken to Joliet at nine o'clock this morning. His brother William accompanied him and a considerable crowd collected at the depot of the Chicago and Alton Railroad when the train left. Mr. Pullman says his talk with Angell last night brought facts already surmised that Angell began running behind and borrowing money within a year after his wife's death, and that his creditors became so pressing that in the absence of Mr. Pullman, he concluded to settle with them, by using the company's money, and leave the country with a competency. The enormity of his crime, he said, first appeared to him when he left Rio for Lisbon and his mind was in continual unrest thenceforth until he was arrested.

THE North Carolina State Senate, by a vote of 35 to 8, has adopted a resolution instructing a special committee to incorporate in the bill for the sale of spirituous liquors the principle of the bell punch now in use in Virginia.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occur

WAS HE MURDERED?

Mutilated Remains of a Boy Found at Braddocks.

Strong Suspicion that He Was Foully Dealt With.

Last evening the following special dispatch was received at this office:

BRADDOCK, PA., March 5.—The body of a boy about fifteen years of age was found in the river here last evening. He has evidently been murdered. His face and head are much mutilated, giving evidence of having been done with a knife. An inquest will be held on the remains to-day.

H.

Upon the receipt of the above dispatch THE POST reporter started in search of additional particulars. It appears that the lad left the Edgar Thomson steel works, where he was employed as driver of a cart, some time during the afternoon. He did not go to his home for supper, and towards dusk search was made by his parents but no trace of him could be found until last evening when his inanimate body was found on the river bank immediately below the station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His face and head were much mutilated. there were two deep cuts on each side of his face and a number of ugly bruises on the back of his head. One of the lad's hands was also badly cut. The cuts on the hands and face were evidently caused with a knife, but whether they were sufficient to have caused death our informant conld not say. However all who saw the remains were of the opinion that the boy was murdered. This seems hardly possible and naturally raises the question in many minds as to what could be the motive of such a crime. The affair is certainly very mysterious, and requires a most searching investigation. The remains were taken in charge by an undertaker and removed to the residence of the boy's parents. His name couldn't be ascertained last evening.

The following distpatch was received by Associated Press at a late hour last night:

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—It is rumored that a young man or youth employed as a cart driver at the Edgar Thomson steel works, near Braddocks, was found dead last evening under circumstances suggesting foul play. The boy was at work in the afternoon but was missing at supper time, and search being made his body was found on the river bank near the mouth of Turtle Creek. He was badly cut and stabbed about the head and face and his hands slashed with a knife, and this with other signs indicated that a struggle had taken place. Owing to the lateness of the hour his name and other particulars could not be learned.

MR. TILDEN'S HEALTH.

Contradiction of a Report that He is Suffering from Paralysis.

In New York reports were current that Mr. Tilden was suffering from a paralytic attack. Colonel Pelton is reported to declare that his uncle is in his usual health, and was riding on Saturday. An intimate friend of Mr. Tilden said yesterday afternoon: "He is as well as you or I. I saw him on Friday, and thought that he had not appeared to be as well during the past two years. I think the whole rumor arose from one of the Tammany men saying, when Governor Tilden was under discussion, 'Well, the old man isn't dead yet.' You know he was thrown several years ago, and injured his left arm; he then formed the habit of holding his left hand in his right, which he still continues. Governor Tilden contracted a heavy cold last fall, which developed a bronchial affection, and weakened the vocal chords. This is the reason that he could not make himself heard before the sub-committee investigating the ciphers. But he has nearly recovered from it, and spoke much as usual on Friday, when I saw him. He always uses a low tone in speaking to one near him. His physician, Dr. Flint, is a great believer in the efficacy of electricity, and, I judge from the reports, has been applying it to Governor Tilden's throat—trying an experiment, I suppose."

REMOVAL.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,

Dentist, of 278 Penn avenue, will remove his dental offices, on April 1st, to the second floor of

NO. 39 FIFTH AVENUE,

half way between Market and Wood Streets. d&W:tf

Tired Coughing.

No wonder you are tired coughing when every cough rends, as it were, some fine membrane of the bronchia or Lungs. Do you know that if you let it go on it will finally create some dreadful lesion in the lungs or bronchial tubes and hasten the approach of death? Do you not know that one bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will speedily put an end to your cough, and hasten convalescence, and will besides put your stomach in order, and if continued restore vigor and strength to your constitution. Try it. It only costs a dollar for a pint bottle. Dr. Keyser's office and laboratory, 240 Penn avenue.

A Romance of Pennsylvania Politics.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CHAPTER I.

'Twas the merry month of May. The golden-throated songsters of the woodland made music on every bough, the cowslip and the daisy lifted up their sweet young faces, and a Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg. Henry W. Palmer, a bright but unknown youth of thirty summers, the idol of his parents, made a thrilling speech, some of which was cut out of one delivered by Daniel Webster years before, in which our hero nominated the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt for Governor. Applause shook the building, Henry W. Palmer fell back exhausted, and the setting sun painted the western sky in crimson and gold.

CHAPTER II.

'Tis winter. The storm king shakes his snowy mane, and coal is away up out of all reason. The Hon. Henry M. Hoyt is elected. Sitting in his office one evening, he calls his secretary to him, and says:

"Had I not been nominated I would not now be Governor of this great Commonwealth. Somebody, at some time or another, must have nominated me," and he scratched his head, while his massive brow was mantled o'er with the pale cast of thought.

"'Twas Henry W. Palmer," said the secretary.

"Ah, yes! I believe that was his name," spoke his Excellency, "and Henry W. Palmer what ever he may be, shall have his reward, and don't you forget it."

And before night drew her sable mantle 'round, and pinned it with a star, or the hired girl got out to gad about on the streets, Henry W. Palmer, the unknown young man of the May Convention, was Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Faith Begets Hope.

The second Tuesday of March is the regular day for the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company's Monthly Grand Distribution. The State has wisely in its charter protected its franchises against any invasion for twenty-five years from the date thereof (1868), and the revenue it derives therefrom is especially acceptable at this hour of its absolute financial distress. WW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.....	34⅞	35	2,852
Reading.....	12¾	12⅝	904
Pitts., Titus. & Buf..	4¼	4¾	50
Lehigh Valley.....	34⅝	35	236
United Cos. of N. J..136⅝		137	....
Central Trans.....	44	44½	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.110		112½	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L..	99	100	....
Northern Pacific....	7⅜	7½	....
Do preferred.....	26⅝	27	61

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull.

The stock market was generally strong to-day with an advance in prices of ¼@2¾ per cent. Western Union, however, was a marked exception, declining 3⅜ to 104¼, under a heavy pressure to sell, based on a rumor that the Executive Committee of the Company had held a meeting and only recommended a declaration of a dividend of 1¾ per cent. In the general list the strongest stocks were Northwest common and Louisville & Nashville, each of which advanced 2¾ per cent. on the day's transactions. The advance in the rest of the market was 1¼@1¾ per cent. The advance in Northwest common was occasioned by the fact that the members of the pool who sold the stock yesterday had to buy it back and transfer it into 1,000 share certificates, as it appears the shares are tied up by the late agreement. Bears in stock were consequently sharply twisted. It seems that 70,000 shares of the common stock are tied up by the contract until May 1st. The report recently put afloat to the effect that Vanderbilt was about to build a branch to Saratoga in opposition to the Rennssaller & Saratoga road, is semi-officially denied.

Transactions aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 5,200 were Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 3,800 Wabash, 38,000 Northwestern common, 18,000 do. preferred, 18,000 St. Paul common, 4,600 do. preferred, 17,000 Lackawanna, 4,300 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Western Union, 1,600 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred and 1,000 Kansas Pacific.

Close—Money active at 2¼@5 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 486¼; sight exchange on New York 489¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81..106½		New 4 per cts..100	
5-20s '67, new..102½		10-40s.....102	
5-20s '68.....102½		10-40s coup....102½	
New 5s.....104⅝		Currency 6s....121¾	
New 4½s.....105½			

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old. 33	Virginia, old.. 26
Tennessee, new 24	Missouri 6s.....103⅝
Virginia, new.. 26	

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.....104⅛		C., C., C. & I..	43¼
Quicksilver....	11⅜	N. J. Central..	37½
Do. pref.....	33⅜	Rock Island...	139
Pacific Mail...	13½	St. Paul.....	37⅝
Mariposa.....	3	Do. pref.....	81⅜
Do. pref.....	5	Wabash	20⅜
Adams Ex....105½		Ft. Wayne....105½	
Fargo Ex.....	98	Terre Haute....	3
American Ex...	49¾	Do. pref.....	8
U. S. Express..	48	C. & A.....	78
N. Y. Central..116½		Do. pref.....106	
Erie	25½	O. & M.....	10⅞
Do. pref.....	44½	Del. & Lack....	46¾
Harlem	154	A. & P. Tel....	37⅜
Michigan C'tl..	87⅝	Mo. Pacific.....	1¼
Panama.....	133	B. & Q.....115¼	
Union Pacific..	73⅜	H. & St. Joe...	14⅜
Lake Shore.....	71⅝	Do. pref....	42⅜
Illinois Central.	81⅜	Cent. Pacific...109	
C. & P....	91⅜	Union.....109¼	
N W C.....	54⅜	Land Grants...112	
Do. pref....	87	Sinking Fund..109	
Canada South'n	55½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 5.—Consols 96 7-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central 83¼; Pennsylvania Central 36; Reading 12¼; Erie 27; preferred 45. United States bonds—5-20's of '67 103⅞; 10-40's 104¼; new 5's 105⅝; 4½'s 107¾. Spirits petroleum 8½@9½d. Linseed oil 25.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 113f 12½c.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton tending down; 5 3-16@5 7-16s; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; 5,500 American. Lard 33s 3d. Bacon—long clear 26s 6d; short clear 27s 6d. Linseed oil 26. Rosin—common 4s 6d@4s 9d. Turpentine 22s 9d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 5, 1879.

The wholesale trade along Liberty street continues rather quiet and steady. Indications are good for an improved Spring trade.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are in liberal supply and prices easy. Choice grades of butter can be sold, but the lower qualities are a drug. Eggs are in large supply, and, as the demand is limited, prices remain low. Potatoes are declining, brought about by increased arrivals. Poultry, beans and cheese are slow, while onions, cranberries and seeds are firm.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 25; prime, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, $75@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 53@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 55; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@16c choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¾@9c, jobbing; 9@9½c, wholesale; New York Goshen 8@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—℔ cwt. $4 75@5 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 14@15c ℔ dozen.

HOMINY—$2 85 ℔ bbl.; $3 00 ℔ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, $1 00@1 10; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ℔ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 50@3 00 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, from store 85@90c; Peerless and Early Rose, 80@85c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ℔ lb., 12@13c; Ducks, 12@13c; Turkeys, 13@14c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 25@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Clover-seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is not much doing in the grain trade. Wheat is coming in sparingly and prices are firm. Both corn and oats are also coming in slowly, but the demand is limited. Flour fairly active and prices firm.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red and amber, $1@1 03; medium do., 97c@$1.

Corn—Prime ear, 39@40c; mixed 37@38c; prime shelled, 38@39c; mixed 36@37c.

Oats—Prime white, 27@28c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 60@95c.

Rye—55@57c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 75@5 00; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 25@5 50; prime red winter do. $5 00@5 25; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 75 ℔ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50@55c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $11 50@12 50; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moves along very quietly, with no features to note. Prices are tending downward, but as country roads and the weather improve, the demand is expected to increase and prices become firmer. The provision market is somewhat weaker, but no marked decline is anticipated.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16¼@18c; Rio, in bulk, 12@17c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 7⅞c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 33c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do. assorted papers, 5½c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles — Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¾c; do. 14 lbs and under, 8¾c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do, do. all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; do. clear sides, 6¼c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls., 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8½c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do do. in half bbls, 8¼c; do. do. in buckets, 8¾c; do. in 3-lb pails, 10c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 50; do. in half bbls, $2 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4¼@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid or covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, 95c@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 00; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $5 25; half do, $3 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 4@5c; peeled do, prime, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1¼@1¾c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ℔ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $8 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; splitshore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 00; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $1 80; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $3 50; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil 54@56c; No. 1 do, 50@52c; No. 2 do, 46@48c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yeltow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 4¼@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapiocs, 9c. Oranges, ℔ case, $5 25@6 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 25. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4¢@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 5, 1879.

The oil market continues to drop and prices sustained another material decline. Refined is also very dull.

CRUDE.

United, 89@89¼c; shipment, $1 09¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9c; New York, 9c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, MARCH 5.—Cotton quiet at 9¾@9¾c; futures steady. Flour quiet; receipts, 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@3 70; common to good $3 80@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $5 75; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat quiet; receipts 82,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 97c; ungraded do 95c; No. 2 do $1 07; ungraded winter red $1 10@1 14; No. 3 do $1 10½; No. 2 do $1 15@1 15½; No. 1 do $1 15½@1 15¾; ungraded amber $1 17@1 18; No. 2 amber $1 13¼@1 14; ungraded white $1 13@1 13½; No 2 do $1 10¾@1 11; No. 1 do sales 53,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13¼; extra do sales 800 bushels at $1 14¾. Rye quiet and steady; western and State 61@63c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt steady. Corn firm; receipts, 102,500 bushels; ungraded 45@45¼c; No. 3, 44½c; steamer 44¾@45c; No. 2, 45⅝@45¾c. Oats firm; receipts, 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white 34c; No. 2 white 34½c; No. 1 white 36¼c; western mixed 33@34½c; white western 35@36¼c. Hay steady and in fair demand; shipping 40@45c. Hops steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; refining fair to good 6¾@6¾c. Molasses dull. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet; refined 9c asked; crude 8¼@8¾c; United 88¾@91¼c. Tallow steady at 6¾@6 9-16c. Rosin dull at $1 40@1 42½. Turpentine dull at 29¼@30c. Eggs nominally unchanged. Leather dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights 19@22c. Wool—choice firm; inferior dull and weak; domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c; Texas 13@23c. Pork steady; mess $10 50@11 00 new; $10 25@11 00 old. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; long clear $5 25; short clear $5 37½. Lard steady; prime steam $6 75@6 13-16. Butter nomnally unchanged. Cheese dull; western 2@9c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 07. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $15 50. Pig iron quiet and firm; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@18 00. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $3 65@4 40.

New Orleans—MARCH 5.—Flour quiet; superfine $3 00; XX $3 75@4 00; XXX $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 25@6 00. Corn steady at 46@48c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 37@38c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2 57½@2 75. Hay quiet and steady; prime $15 00@16 00; choice $17 00@18 00. Pork dull; old $9 50; new $11 00. Lard steady; tierce $6 50@7 50; kegs $7 00@7 75. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; shoulders, loose 37½c; packed 4c; clear rib 5½@5¾c; clear 5¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, new 4¾c; clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 6c. Sugar cured hams steady and in good demand, firm and unchanged at 7¼@9¼c, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 10¾@16c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; fermenting 20@28c; common 20@22c; fair 24@26c; centrifugal 20@27c; cistern bottoms 28@40c. Sugar dull; inferior to common 4¾@5¾c; common to good common 5¼@5¾c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¼c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@6¾c. Bran scarce and firm; jobbing 82½c. Sight exchange on New York par; sterling 486.

Chicago—MARCH 5.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter 99¾@$1 01; No. 2 Chicago spring 95¼c cash; 95¾c April; 99¼c May; No. 3 do. 82¾c; rejected, 69@69½c. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; 34c cash; 33½c March; 33¾c April; 37½c May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 23½c cash; 23¾c April; 26½c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull at 75@77c. Pork active, firm and higher; $10 00 bid cash; $10 07½ April; $10 17½ May. Lard strong and higher at $6 42½ cash; $6 65 April; $6 70 bid May. Bulkmeats in good demand and prices a shade higher at $3 70, $4 90@5 00. Dressed hogs dull and lower at $4 25@4 50. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 66,000 bushels; corn, 91,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 42,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; rye, 3,700 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat—demand active and prices have advanced; 95¾c bid March; 96¼c April; 99¼c May. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 37½c May. Oats in good demand at full prices and higher. Pork easier; declined 5c. Lard easier; declined 2½c.

Philadelphia—MARCH 5.—Flour—Demand active; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $4 50@5 12½; Ohio do., choice and fancy, $5 00@5 10; high grades $5 25; patent winter wheat, $7 12½; western extras, $3 25; superfine western, $2 50@2 75. Rye flour quiet at $2 87½. Wheat excited; No. 2 western red in elevator, $1 13¼. Rye steady. Corn firm; western rejected, on track, 42½@43c; do. steamer, 43½@44c. Oats dull; western mixed 29@30c; white western 30@32½c. Provisions firmer at $12 50@13 00. Pork—mess, $10 50@11 00; extra, $10 75. Smoked hams, 9@10c; pickled do., 7¾@8¾c. Lard—Western tierce, $7 25@7 75. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve extra 16@18c; good to choice, 12@15. Eggs steady; western 15c. Cheese dull and firm; western full cream, 8½@8¾; do. good, 7@8c. Petroleum nominal; refined 9¼c; crude 8½@8¾c. Whisky steady at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 barrels; wheat, 45,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels.

St. Louis—MARCH 5.—Flour active, firm and higher; double extra fall, $4 10@4 25; treble extra $4 40@4 50; family, $4 85@4 95; choice $5 00@5 15. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 03½@1 04¼; March $1 05@1 06¾, closing at $1 05⅞; April $1 06@1 07⅜; May $1 07; No. 3 do, $1 10. Corn moderately active and higher; No. 2 mixed 34@34¼c cash and March; 34½@34¾c April; 34⅞@35¾c May; 35¾@35¾c June. Oats higher; No. 2 26½@27c cash; 26¾@27c May. Rye higher, scarce and wanted at 47c. Barley dull and unchanged; choice 50@70c. Whisky lower at $1 04. Pork higher; jobbing $10 12½ delivered. Lard dull and nominal at $6 60. Bulkmeats firmer; car lots of cured cribs $4 80. Bacon firmer; cribs $5 32½@5 35 April; clear $5 47½ April. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn 38,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels.

Milwaukee—MARCH 5.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat unsettled; opened and declined 1½c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 04; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 02; No. 2, do 99½c; March 99½c; April 99¾c; May 89¼c; No. 3 do 81½c; No. 4, 77c; rejected 69c. Corn higher and in good demand; No. 2 34c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 25c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 46½c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 spring, fresh 72½c bid; 76c asked; March 70c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork—new $10 00. Lard—Prime steam $6 50. Live hogs steady at $3 70@4 00; dressed hogs steady with a fair demand $4 40@4 45. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 32,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 9,500 bushels.

Cincinnati—MARCH 5.—Cotton easier at 9½c. Flour in good demand and prices a shade higher; family $4 60@5 50. Wheat steady and firm; red and white $1 00@1 05. Corn firm at 34@36½c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 26@30c. Rye quiet but firm at 53@55c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall 95@97c. Pork quiet at $10 00@10 25. Lard firmer; steam $6 50. Bulkmeats firmer and in improved demand; shoulders $3 65 cash; $3 70@3 72½ seller April; $3 85 seller May; short rib $4 85; short clear $5 00@5 05. Bacon quiet but steady at $4 25, $5 50@5 75. Whisky $1 02. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Boston—MARCH 5.—Flour firm; superfine western, $3 25@3 50; common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra, $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do $4 50@5 75; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $4 75@5 50; Illinois $5 25@6 00; St. Louis, $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow at 48@50c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 37½@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35½@36c. Rye, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 3,100 barrels; corn, 39,000 bushels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 190 barrels; corn, 31,000 bushels.

Louisville—MARCH 5.—Cotton quiet at 9¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; red amber $1 00@1 05. Corn steady with a good demand; white 36c; mixed 34c. Oats higher; white 30c; mixed 27c. Rye quiet at 53c. Hay steady with a fair demand at $8 00@10 00. Pork steady at $10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 62½@7 75; do keg $8 62½@8 75. Bulkmeats quiet but steady at 3¾, 5½@5¾c. Bacon quiet at 4¼, 5¼@5¾c. Sugar cured hams 8¼@9¾c. Whisky $1 02.

Toledo—MARCH 5.—Wheat strong; amber Michigan seller April $1 08; No. 2 red winter seller April, $1 08½; May $1 10. Corn firm; No. 2 March 35½c; May and June 38½c; No. 2 white 36¾c. Oats strong; No. 2 27¼c bid.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Jobbing trade more active and business fair with commission houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. New York mills shirtings advanced half a cent. Prints sluggish. Ginghams in irregular demand. Worsted dress goods fairly active. Men's wear woolens quiet. Hosiery in fair request. Foreign goods in better demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1:79.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle, local and through consignments, have been light since our last report. The few sales that were made were not easily effected as the prices were considered too high by buyers. Sellers could not afford to cut down without losing money, and they preferred to retain their stock rather than sacrifice it. There has been little or no inquiry from the east and there will not likely be until prices drop somewhat. The ruling prices may be quoted as follows: Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5 25@5 35; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 75@5 00; fair, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $4 00@4 50; bulls, $2 75@3 75; fresh cows, $20 00@40 00 per head.

SHEEP.

The receipts were very light, and few were wanted. There were scarcely more than half as many on sale as the preceding week, and prices have undergone no change since our last report. An idea of the prices may be had from the following sales made within the past few days: 1 car prime, 125 lbs Ohios, $5 35; 1 deck extra do, 133 lbs, $5 45; 1 car Indianas, 80 lbs, $4 65; 1 car prime fine wool Ohios, 115 lbs, $5 35; 1 do rough Indianas, 85 lbs, $4 20; 1 car fair do, 87 lbs, $4 60; 1 car extra, 125 lbs, Ohios, $5 40; 1 car sheep and lambs, 70 lbs, $4 45; 1 do do, 100 lbs, $5 30; 1 car sheep, 100 lbs, $4 90; 1 car prime, 123 lbs, Chicagos, $5 35; 1 do, 120 lbs, $5 30; 1 deck do, 126 lbs, $5 40; 1 do do, 95 lbs, $4 80; 1 do do, 90 lbs, $4 60; 1 do do, 97 lbs, $4 75; 1 do common (St. Louis) 92 lbs, $4 50; 1 deck good, 80 lbs, lambs, at $5 50.

HOGS.

Few hogs were offered and few were wanted. To-day the receipts were three cars, and the market was fair. Philadelphias may be quoted at $4 50@4 75; Yorkers, $3 85@4 10.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, March, 3, 1879.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale was about the same as last week. The market was rather inactive, and little money was made by sellers, as they were obliged to cut down to the lowest figures in order to effect sales. Sales were made in a retail way at 5¼@6c for good to prime; 4½@5c for medium to fair, and 4@4¼ for common; bulls and fat cows, 2½@3½c, as to quality. Veals were scarce, and with an increased inquiry prices were rather better, ranging from 4½@5½c. Fresh cows were in large supply —some 35 or 40—and the market was dull with prices in buyers favor, ranging from $20 00 to $40 00 each, according to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were more sheep on sale than was wanted, and the market was only moderately active at last week's prices. Sheep 4@5½c per ℔, and lambs may be fairly quoted at 4½@5¾c, according to quality.

HOGS.

Owing to the warm weather this market was dull. Sales were made in a retail way at 4@4¾c gross, as to quality.

Chicago—MARCH 5.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. Market opened steady and weak; and closed 5c lower; mixed packing, $3 70@3 90; light, $3 70@3 85; choice heavy $3 95@4 50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Market dull, dragging and unchanged; shipping $4 10@5 12½; butchers' steady; cows, $2 40@3 70; bulls, $2 20@3 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Market firm and fairly active at $3 90@5 25.

New York—MARCH 5.—Beeves—Receipts 3,500 head; demand weak; trade dull; prices strong and ¼c lower; common to strictly prime steers $7 75@9 75; extra and fancy $10 00@10 25; exporters used 500 at 8 75@9 50; shipments 1,240 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head; offerings scarce; sales quick with very full prices including coarse to good at $5 00@6 00; prime and extra $6 25@6 50; best lambs reached $6 75; shipments 400 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts 5,800